TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Sweat Rites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,497—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
R.I. COROMANDEL	4609	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5102	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7523	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	2th "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewe	9th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	7230	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard as Managers before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 825

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 11th Oct. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



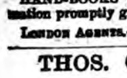
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Inland Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street, House

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 5th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 3rd October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 3rd October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 3rd October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following :—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Main-spring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Grasses, edited Rights with an introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

SPIRITS IN JARS OR CASKS.



		Cash. Per Impl. Gall. Rs. a.	Credit. Gall. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, Phœnix Brand		13 4	14 12
Do.	do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 0	14 8
Do.	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do.	do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY per gal.	16 12	18 12
Do.	do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	16 8	18 8
Do.	OLD IRISH in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do.	do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do.	DRY UNSWEETENED GIN in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do.	do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 8	15 0
Do.	LONDON OLD TOM in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do.	do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 8	15 0

Jars and Casks are charged extra, but are returnable.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their constituents that they have REDUCED their PRICES so low that their Rates will be found cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO.
WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST GREAT SHOW
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE COMING SEASON
ON MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW GLOVES.
NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Paterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Punch."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my journey BLUTHNER first to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the lady, the dispersing GRANDS was Queen Victoria's favourite daughter Princess Henry of Battenberg were enjoying the unequalled freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD ?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
S. F. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. " " " "	7 12 &	8 10
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0

GENTS'—

24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. " "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned invite Tenders for the Supply of 900 Cubic Yards of Clean RIVER SAND for Tank Foundations to be delivered at Mody Bay South Reclamation and laid down as cases for Tanks 70' 0" diameter and 18" high in position as shown on Plan to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders must include any preliminary clearing or levelling of the ground that may be necessary, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the whole work will be completed by the 20th current to the satisfaction of the Company's Engineer under penalty of a fine.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.
Bombay, 1st October, 1895.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1895, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1. To Elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. E. R. Smetham, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To Elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 3rd October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.)

AGREEABLY with the Bank's Notification, dated 2nd July, 1894, Dividend Warrants at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for quarter ending 30th September, 1895, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th October, 1895.
Dividend Warrants are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to 8th October inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 1st October, 1895.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Bangalore, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed below for the undermentioned Contract for 1896-97 :—
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of articles and stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Amount of Earnest money.	Date when Tenders will be opened.
SCHEDULE No. 22. Rice, hill flour for making bread deliverable at Banga ore	720.000	350	14th Dec. 95.

N.B.—Rates may be quoted for Delivery either in the Commissariat Godown at the Railway Station.

G. H. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
for Chief Commissariat Officer, B. Dt.
Bangalore, September, 1895.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Anniversary, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing offices. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULLA ALARAKHIA, who was a Partner to the extent of Four Annas in a Rupee in our China Firm of JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO has CEASED to be such PARTNER from the 3rd of September, 1895, and that he has no longer any interest whatever in the said Firm of Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, and that the Undersigned is now the Sole Owner of the said Firm.—Dated at Bombay, this 25th day of September, 1895.

IBRAHIM LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE JADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT

Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Ghogari Mohla or Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 78 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 853, new No. 8019, old Survey No. 1775, new Survey No. 1083, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 60, and bounded on the east by the Ghogari Mohla or Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the south by the property of Dada Dossa, and on the north by the property of Moosa Maskel.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

"COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—
12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years .... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion .... Rs. 5
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Third do. .... " 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	11 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	710
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	54
Ashbury S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	815
Britannia Mills	1,880	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,600	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	727½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	780
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,340x
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs10	207½xd
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	246
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,735
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50}	{250 50}	dvd [illegible]	[illegible]
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 21	560
Oriental	3,725	625	625	Rs 22½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,405
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,365
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Sooderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	680xd
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18		do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,206
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	425
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	165
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	300	200	11	145
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	580	1,880	1,880	20	815
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	25	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43.
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
..ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	345
..uamar M...	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37.	200	all	10 12	200 210
Folkart	...	1,000	1	90	1,125
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	80
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	230xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	538
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20.
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	[illegible]	[illegible] pr. ct.	176
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Boundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-8 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-5 "
Do. do. new	"	28-3
Australia bar Gold	"	28-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	28
Sovereigns	"	18-1
Do. Dragons	"	18
Silver	"	96-3
Do. 17½	"	96-12
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
[illegible] Piece	"	239-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Forbes Street, 5 p. m.
Prize-Distribution St. Mary's Institution.
Gymkhana Single Racquet Tournament.
Moonlight Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The steamers La Seyne and Taif entered and the steamer Naseri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK—The steamer Armenia entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Muttra and Ilcafee yesterday; the steamer Verona left it yesterday.

FAIRS.—The annual Kalika fair will be held, this evening, at Pydhownee. The annual Mahomedan fair comes off at Lower Colaba at the same time.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—About one hundred and seventy-five operatives of the Standard Mills at Parbadavie Road, Lower Mahim, went out on strike on Tuesday last, in consequence of the inadequate wages they received.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu mill-hand, named Gunpat Krishnaji, aged twenty years, employed as a carder in the Wagji Cooverji Mill, at Tank Street, was, on Tuesday afternoon, cleaning under the machinery, which was in motion, when his turban was accidentally caught in the reels, dragging his head on to the carding machine, and cutting it about two inches. Gunpat was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Hindu burning ground, Sonapore, on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Madhoo Vithoo, aged twelve years, the son of a barber, residing at Dongree Street. About a week ago the deceased was playing on the road in front of his father's house, when he was bitten on the left hip by a rabid dog. About three days ago symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and terminated fatally on Tuesday evening. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—A Hindu carpenter, named Poonja Harry, aged about twenty years, was, on Tuesday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from tetanic spasms, the result of a wound received on the left foot by his treading on an iron screw in his master's carriage factory, at Duncan Road, on the 15th ultimo. It appears that the carpenter neglected the injury he had sustained until it became bad, when he was removed by his relatives to the hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 9 o'clock :—

March	The Uhlan's Call	Eilenberg
Overture	Ivan	Conterno
Valse	Santiago	Corbin
Reminiscences of All Nations		Godfrey
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England	Farrell
Selection	Ernani	Verdi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Mustan Tank regarding the death of Rahimtoola Haji Soomar, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-seven years. It appears that the deceased, who resided with his family in Khandia Street, had been for some time past out of mind, and behaved in a strange manner. On Monday he was found missing from home, and on a search being made his body was recovered from the Mustan Tank on the following day. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which he was last seen. A verdict of suicide during insanity was recorded.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON THE FLATS.—Dewla Lala, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that on the previous day while he was in the Victoria Gardens he was accosted by three men, who made an attempt to dispose of an imitation gold finger ring, which, the three men stated, had been found by them in the gardens and requested Dewla to accompany them to the Mahaluxmee Flats. The man believing in their story, agreed to do so, and went with them to the Flats, where, on arrival, it was alleged, the three persons set upon him and snatched a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs 25, from his person, and made off with it. The complainant followed them, and succeeded in arresting one of them, named Abdulla Shyadoolla, a native of Azamghar. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged the arrested man before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with robbery. As the complainant had no witnesses to support his statement, the magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

THE QUARREL AMONG MEMONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the three assault cases in which summons and cross-summons were issued against several Memons. In the first case Haji Mahomed had charged Aba Mya Haji Abdul Satar, Dadu Haji Ismail, Salay Mahomed HajiAhmed,and Mussa Haji Joonas.Mr.Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghandi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Robertson, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended the first, and Mr.Crawford, solicitors represented the second, third and fourth accused. The magistrate acquitted all the accused in the case. The second case, in which Jan Mahomed Suleman, Lacka Balia, and Aga Jan stood charged with assaulting Mussa Haji Junas, was also disposed of. Mr. Crawford appeared for complainant, while Mr. Russell appeared for the defence. His Worship convicted the accused, the first and third being sentenced to six weeks, while second accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The third of the series of charge was preferred by Haji Abdula Haji Abdul Salay against Balia, Jan Suleman, Abdul Rahaman, Aga Jan and Issac Suleman, and was decided in favour of the complainant, who was represented by Mr. Robertson,and Mr. Russell defended the accused. The first four accused were fined Rs. 100 each with an alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment, and the fifth accused was fined Rs. 50 with an alternative of 14 days' rigorous imprisonment and was also ordered to be bound over to keep the peace for six months.

OBITUARY.—Our column of domestic occurrences yesterday, contained the announcement of the death of Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, younger brother of the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., who died at his residence at Breach Candy from cancer in the stomach in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was the manager of the Mazagon Mill and the Framjee Petit Mill, and with his brother had received his education in engineering in England. Out of respect to his memory, the Manockjee Petit Mill, the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Mazagon Mill, the Framjee Petit Mill, the Victoria Mill, and the Factory of the Bombay Dyeing Company were closed yesterday.—We regret also to record the death of a talented young Parsee lady, Miss Ruttonbai Ardesir Vakil, a daughter of Mr. Ardesir Framjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors. Miss Ruttonbai was the second lady graduate of the Bombay University among the Parsees, her sister, Miss Meherbai, who is studying for the M. D. degree in Glasgow, being the first. Both the sisters having chosen French as their second language, matriculated in the end of 1885, and entered the Wilson College. In the following year both sisters passed the P. E. examination. Having obtained her B. A. degree in December 1890, Miss Ruttonbai was appointed a Fellow of the Wilson College in January 1891 to teach French. She had also studied law to a certain extent. Later on, she was appointed Professor of French, and as such was delivering lectures to her classes till the last. She recently started with two other Parsee lady graduates, the Misses Parakh, a Girls' School at Chowpatty. Miss Ruttonbai had made some progress with the translation into English of Mdle. Menand's forthcoming book on the History, Manners, &c., of the Parsees. She was only 26 years of age.

STAMP DEALERS AT VARIANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Caitan Antone D'Mello, residing at Kalbadevie Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of an old postal stamp, preferred against him by one Moreshwar Kassinath Thakor, a stamp-collector, residing at Girgaum. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr.DeSouza. From the information filed by the complainant it appears that the parties were acquainted with each other, and had dealings in used stamps. On the 4th August last the accused, who was in the employ of Mr. N. H. Mama, also a stamp-collector, called at the house of the complainant and sold to him some stamps for cash. On this occasion complainant took out from his album one stamp bearing the description "Great Britain 10, red border, plate No. 2," which, he said, was presented to him by Mr Rodgers and handed it over to the accused, asking him to procure for him other stamps of like description, if possible. The accused agreed to do so, and promised to return the stamp the next day, after ascertaining the genuineness and its description. A few days afterwards he again went to the complainant's house and informed him that he would procure the stamps as requested by complainant, by sending the stamp inquestion to his friends at Poona. Not hearing anything further from the accused, the complainant, on the 25th August last, sent a letter to him, reminding him of the promise, but to which no reply was received. A few days afterwards accused paid his third visit to the complainant and asked him to wait for a few more days, and since then he put the complainant off on various pretexts. On the 20th ultimo accused gave him a reply that he (complainant) must not expect the return of the stamp in question. Mr. DeSouza, for the defence, denied the charge, contending that his client on the day in question bought the stamp from the complainant for Rs. 50, and as he had then no money with him he passed a promissory note for that amount. It was then understood between the parties that the complainant was to call at the accused's place the next day to receive the amount of the note. Accordingly complainant went to accused's house on the following day, when he refused to abide by the arrangements, stating that he had got better offer for the stamp, which he demanded back, the accused refusing to part with it. The complainant had got the promissory note, and he also wanted the return of the stamp. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the complainant, denied having received any promissory note from the accused. The magistrate held that it was purely a civil transaction, and referred the party to a civil Court.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Saturday, says:—Today is the last day of the Dusserah festival, and it would be, I think, interesting to your readers if I were to attempt to give you a bit of news from this place as to how the Dusserah festival is observed in this part of the Carnatic, especially the town of Dharwar, which has grown into importance since it has become the headquarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Some mischief-mongers pasted notices in conspicuous places written in the vernacular to the effect that the houses of the well-to-do people will be looted by the dacoits, and the Mahomedans would not allow the Hindu procession with music to pass by the side of their mosque. These notices attracted the attention of the police authorities, and consequently, the Collector of the District was informed accordingly. Mr. Fairlie Muir, who is the popular Collector of this place, took effective measures immediately. The Southern Mahratta Railway treasury was ordered to be guarded by the members of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps, and the Government District treasury was vigilantly watched by the police. The Collector came personally in the town with his two Deputies and the Mamlatdar of the place, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Police, with the chief constable and other men of the police force, when two (raths) cars were drawn up through the principal streets, and the procession went off peacefully without any interruption. In the evening, at about 4 o'clock, the principal residents of Dharwar were invited by the secretary of the Mitra Samaj to assemble in the Native General Library as usual, so as to go in a procession in a body with music beyond the limits of the town. The procession after visiting the goddess Durga out of the fort came near the old Gymkhana, and stopped in the open air. The people having taken their seats in a circle form Mr. Katti, the president of the Samaj, spoke in Marathi a few words befitting the occasion, reviewing the principal events of the past year, congratulating the people of the Presidency on having the present popular Governor, who has shown sufficient reasons to be proud of his name being commemorated. He was followed by Mr. Shriniwasrao Sando, the Assistant Principal of the Training College in the Canarese language. But as that language is Greek to me, I regret I cannot say what he spoke, but as far as I can gather a few sentences here and there, he related the reasons which were based upon historical facts as to why the people should go beyond the limits of the town on the Dusserah day. After the speeches were made leaves were distributed in the shape of gold for renewing friendship with each other. I should mention here that the Samaj under which this procession was started was first established some ten years ago by Mr. Kane, the lamented head-master of the Local High School. It is a matter of regret that the present head-master does not follow the footsteps of his learned predecessor, although he is a profound Marathi scholar and a well-read man in English literature and histories. During the course of the ten years I have been in Dharwar I have had three occasions to hear him speak on the public platform. He is an eloquent speaker both in English and Marathi and I would request him through the medium of your paper to give us the benefits of his extensive reading and experience oftener.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY)

A SUIT ON HOONDIES.

KHETSEYDAS HURMOOKHROY VS. BHANAMAL PERSIDALAL.

MR. MACPHERSON with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the defendant. This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 5,000, being the amount of two hoondies dated respectively the 12th day of October, 1894, drawn by the defendant's Bombay firm by the defendant's then moonim, Metoomul, on the defendant's Delhi firm in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant, in his written statement, denied that the sum of Rs. 5000 was advanced to or received by the defendant's Bombay firm, or that the hoondies were drawn by the defendant's moonim Metoomul, and stated that, if the said hoondies were drawn by his moonim Metoomul, a fraud had been committed on the defendant. The subject matter of this suit was submitted by the parties to the arbitration of five moonims of distinguished Marwaree firms in Bombay, but as the defendant withdrew from the submission, the plaintiff had to file this suit. A number of hoondies admittedly bearing genuine signatures of Metoomul were produced for comparison with the two hoondies in question in this suit, and the defendant brought an expert and two other witnesses to show that the signatures on the latter were not of Metoomul. Evidence was also led on behalf of the plaintiff to show that the signatures on the hoondies were genuine signatures of Metoomul.

His Lordship held on the evidence that the sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid by the plaintiff to Metoomul, who was moonim of the defendant's firm. Commenting on the evidence as to the signature of Metoomul, his Lordship said that no weight could be attached to the evidence of the expert witness, who did not know, to read or write the Marwaree language, and on a comparison of the signatures on the two hoondies with the admittedly genuine signatures and on the evidence given by the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, came to the conclusion that the hoondies were in the handwriting of Metoomul. His Lordship further commented on the fact of Mettoomul, and the cashier of the defendant being not called by the defendant, and on the fact that 3 pages of the defendant's cash book, covering days of date of the hoondies, were manifestly torn out of the cash book. His Lordship further held that the defendant's moonim, Metoomul, having received money and drawn the hoondies, the allegations of fraud committed by him on the defendant did not relieve the defendant from his liability to the plaintiff, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabjee presided and disposed of the following matters:—

RE JEEVRAJ KHETEY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Kapadia said that no warrant of opposition was filed, and consequently his learned friend had no "locus standi" in the matter. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HARNATH RUPAJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Official Assignee and one Mangaldas Gordhandas, moved for the examination of certain witnesses in the matter. His Lordship granted the application and fixed the examination for the 16th inst.

RE LOWJI VALJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, appeared to show cause why the order made by the court on the 18th ult. regarding the deposit of books of account of the firm of Mulji Khatau should not be revoked. The learned counsel contended that Mithibai, who opposed the deposit of the books, was not a partner in the firm, and consequently she had no right to retain them. Mr. Lowndes, in support of the rule, contended that Mithibai was an admitted partner of the firm,and as a solvent partner she had the right to retain the books of the firm. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, held that Mithibai had no right to object to the deposit of the books prior to Sumvat year 1948, when she became a partner in the firm. The previous order was accordingly modified, and the insolvents were ordered to deposit the books of account with the Official Assignee from Samvat year 1936 to 1947.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Sitaram Govind Gidh; Janardhan Gangadhar; Mohomed Safi Kalur Mahomed Sheik and others; Hormasji Sorabji Chinoy; Vadi Shivaji Tallera and others; Hansraj Dhanjee; Dinanath Abaji; Devji Bapu Powar; Miyabhoy Rajubhoy; Sadashiv Vinayek; Alice Grace, wife of Thomas Swinden Grace and Walter Clarke; Rajakhan Hassankhan and others; Sadanand Babulji Pathare; Shapurji Chanjibhoy Randelia; Mathurbhai Thakersy; Pema Lala Mochi; Madhowji Valjee; Mancherji Manekji Netarwalla alias Madan.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.

YESTERDAY, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury continued the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner.

Mr. F. M. Stephens, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a Veterinary Surgeon and had his stable at Churney Road. In May last a man, named Tom Ferrel, was in his employment at the Veterinary Stables. He was an assistant in the firm, and attended to cases. There was a veterinary dispensary at the stable, and amongst the medicines kept were poisons, and amongst them was strychnia. Tom was in charge of the poisons. Deadly poisons were under lock and key, which was kept by Tom. Witness recognized the prisoner, whose horse was treated at his stable. He saw the prisoner repeatedly at his stables before last May, attended by a Mahomedan companion, who was the last witness in the case. Tom died on the 22nd of May last. He saw the accused at the stable about a fortnight previous to Tom's death. The accused was then attended by the Mahomedan. It was about noon. Accused was sitting alongside Tom outside the room, the Mahomedan standing by. He remembered the police coming to the stables on Monday, the 29th July. The Mahomedan was with them. Inspector Hemming was with them. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. The Mahomedan, accompanied by a police officer, entered the stable and went to the surgery door, which was partially closed, which he opened himself and pointed out the table standing behind the door on the right hand side. Witness also entered the room. That was the cupboard where strychnine was usually kept. The Mahomedan did not hesitate at all. The cupboard was always locked; it was opened only when strychnine was required. Strychnine was used for tetanus and nervous complaints, and also to poison dogs. Altogether four dogs were poisoned during the year previous to May. It was Tom's business to poison the dogs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said Tom was for about twenty-five years in his service, and was a very good man. Tom was in charge of the cupboard, which was about three feet high and eighteen inches in breadth, and it contained a number of other bottles besides. Tom had no authority to give poison to anybody without his (witness's) knowledge. Tom had never given such poisons without his authority. These poisons were costly. Four grains of strychnine would be worth about two annas. The prisoner's horse was treated as an out-patient in the month of January last. Prisoner came to the stables from time to time to take advice in respect of his animal, which was suffering from a serious abscess on its hips. He had not made out his bill against the prisoner for the last case. Prisoner used to come to the stables at irregular hours, but generally at noon. Next to the dispensary was the office, where there were two clerks doing their work. The office was generally closed between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. Tom never told him that he had given strychnine to the prisoner.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said strychnine would not be of any use for an abscess for which the horse had been treated. The clerks, if they were sitting in the office, sat with their backs towards the door, which opened on the verandah.

To Mr. Russell: If the Mahomedan and the policeman had not come to him, he would not have known that strychnine had been given out.

To the foreman of the jury: Tom kept no record of poisons being used or given out to people. Tom was deaf with one ear. He could only hear when one spoke to him softly, but could not hear at all if one spoke harshly to him.

Jaitha Heera, a servant in the employ of a grain-dealer, named Bhoja Khimraj, examined by the Advocate-General, deposed to his having seen Duarte at his master's shop, near Chuna Bhati, on the morning of the day of his death. Duarte was scarcely about five minutes in the shop, when the prisoner and his Mahomedan attendant drove up in a hack victoria, and taking Duarte with him drove away in the direction of the railway bridge. Witness had seen both the prisoner and the Mahomedan before. He was told by Duarte's ayah about ten o'clock that morning to send for Duarte's brother, whom he met on the road, and gave him certain information.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell witness said that Duarte quarrelled with his wife when he was drunk. About a few days previous to Duarte's death when he went to his house he saw that Duarte and his wife were quarrelling. He had often seen Fonseca giving money to the deceased for drink. They were always on friendly terms. The ayah told him that Duarte ate some bread, and a little time after his body shook and then he died from some internal disorder. The ayah said that the disorder commenced a short time after he ate the bread. The ayah described how his body twitched, and said that all that took place in three or four minutes.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said that Duarte used to come to his shop and show him the money which was given to him by the prisoner for drink.

Hormusjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said he was a merchant and lived near the French Bridge. He knew the liquor-shop in question, which was just opposite his house. He was in the habit of going to the shop to read his newspaper, and while away his time. He went there generally in the morning, between 7 and 9 o'clock, and sometimes in the evening. He was at the liquor-shop on the morning of the 17th of May last, when Gopinath Bapoo, a servant, was attending the shop. He was then reading his newspaper. While he was there the prisoner, a Mahomedan, and a Christian, named Duarte, came up. He knew Duarte's brother. He always saw the prisoner attended by the Mahomedan. Three of them came in a hack victoria. It was about 9 o'clock. Witness was sitting on a bench in the front room nearest the road. They came from the direction of Kennedy Bridge, and alighted at the shop. The prisoner and the deceased went into the shop, the Mahomedan standing out, and the prisoner ordered two glasses of rum, which they drank in an inner room. They were there for about two or three minutes, and before they left, the prisoner paid for the liquor. The deceased went out walking home, the prisoner and the Mahomedan driving away in the victoria. Witness had frequently seen the prisoner and Duarte drinking liquor at the shop, the former always paying for the drink.

Cross-examined by Russell, witness said he was a teetotaller, and considered the shop a good place to read his newspaper.

Mr. Russell: you go there to get bazaar gups?

Witness: Yes, I hear a good deal there. Continuing, he said no one else ordered liquor on the day in question except the accused and Duarte. He did not see Duarte drink liquor.

To the Forman of the Jury: There are two inner rooms in the shop. The prisoner and Duarte were in the middle one. It is a dark room. I read my newspaper in the front room. If one sat in the easy chair, which is placed near the door, one can read, but nothing could be read where the prisoner and Duarte had been sitting. They did not occupy the easy chair because if any one of them had I could have seen the occupant.

Burjorjee Dorabjee, examined by the Advocate-General, said he kept a liquor-shop near the French Bridge. He often saw prisoner and Duarte come to his shop for drink, the former always paying for the liquor. Whenever Duarte did not accompany the prisoner, the latter sent for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said he had no account with the prisoner or Duarte for drinks supplied to them. He was paid cash, but whenever the prisoner had no money with him, he paid him the next time he came.

Gopinath Bapoo, a servant in the employ of the last witness, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, corroborated the last two witnesses. Ten annas, he said, were paid for the liquor by the prisoner, there being an eighth of a seer of liquor in each tumbler.

Anne Clara Duarte, widow of Anacleto Duarte, examined by the Advocate-General, said she had three children, aged seven years, four years and six months respectively. She knew the prisoner about eight months previous to her husband's death. He used to come to their house almost every day, and take her husband away outside. They were on friendly terms. Her husband did not drink much before, but ever since the visits of the prisoner he took more of it. The prisoner made him drunk and sent him in a carriage to their house. Witness on several occasions remonstrated with her husband, but to no purpose. She often remonstrated with the prisoner for causing her husband to be drunk, but the latter said "I earn money, and treat him to liquor." On the day her husband died, he was in good health. Her husband had been employed in the P. and O. Co's dock some years ago, but after he had left the service, the family lived upon rents, about sixty rupees a month, received on property belonging to them. On the morning in question the prisoner came to their house at about 8 o'clock, and left immediately afterwards. He called again at the house, and after he had left, her husband put on his coat and followed him immediately. Her husband returned home at about 9 o'clock, and sat on the swing and played with the children, and said something.

The Advocate-General: What did he say?

Mr. Russell objected to the question, observing that it did not come within the first paragraph of section 32 of the Evidence Act. It would be entirely begging the question that any portion of the statement was connected with the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in death.

His lordship held that the statement was relevant.

Witness, continuing, said that her husband, as he entered the house, remarked that he felt his mouth bitter, or that bitterness was in his mouth. Witness asked him what the matter was, and he replied that Fonseca had given him a pill and some rum to drink. Witness asked him to come and take breakfast. He came and sat at a table, but before he could touch the bread his hands fell on the table, and began to jerk. Witness called the ayah to her assistance, and her husband made a remark to the ayah about not having listened to her advice. Witness and the ayah then put him in bed, but he continued to jerk. The ayah went and fetched Mr. and Mrs. Valladares, who lived in the next house; and they came. The deceased's hands fell back, and his head fell down the pillow. He could not speak. When Mrs. Valladares came, she asked what was the matter, and witness told her what her husband had said, namely that Fonseca gave him a pill and some rum. The deceased soon after became calm and quiet, and expired.

Mr. Russell objected to questions being suggested to the Advocate-General by Dr. Barry, who was sitting in court.

Mr. Macpherson said that was frequently done in English courts, in the trial of Palmer and others.

The Judge said that was so, and overruled the objection.

Witness, continuing, said that her husband's hands became stiff, and his body bent like an arch. When he died, there were present the witness, Mrs. Valladares, and Mrs. De Mello. Mrs. De Mello gave Duarte some lemonade before he died, but his teeth were clenched and he could not swallow it. Mrs. Tanner came there after the deceased had expired. In answer to her as to the cause of his death she repeated what she had already said. The deceased was buried at eight o'clock the next morning. After his death, the deceased's hands and feet remained stiff, but witness could not say how long. Witness remembered Mr. Brewin coming to her. He came on the 6th July and witness made a statement to him. When the deceased was ill for a few days about six months ago, Dr. Ferreira, their family doctor, attended him. The deceased's father, about seventy years of age, died about two months ago. He was sitting at the same table with the deceased at breakfast on the day of the deceased's death. Witness did not see what the father did afterwards. Fonseca never came to the house after the deceased's death. Witness never knew that her husband's life was insured. She heard of it after a fortnight. It was not true that she ever claimed Rs. 300 from Fonseca in respect of the insurance of her husband's life. Her father, Rodrigues, attended to the correspondence with the insurance office on her behalf.

To the Judge: My husband did not go to Bandora a few days before his death. He was in Bombay all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: My husband was about 39 years of age. He went to drink when Fonseca called him to do so.

To the Judge: He used to drink a little before he became acquainted with Fonseca.

To Mr. Russell: Before Fonseca came, my husband used to get home a little brandy, and drank it with water. He did not drink much. He was not drunk on the day of his death. He was a short man, not lean. He did not suffer from any disease. Dr. Ferreira did not treat him for any serious diseases. He had not been ailing seriously before his death. His life was not very uncertain. Six months before his death, when he was not well, he was treated by Dr. Ferreira. Deceased was not ill on the 13th May. He shouted when he was in drink. For the last four years of his life he was without employ. He stayed at home unless Fonseca sent for him. He used to do some clock work at home. I objected to his going out in Fonseca's company. When I quarrelled with him about drinking he used to beat me a little. On two or three occasions I remonstrated with Fonseca about giving drink to my husband. He denied doing so. My husband never spoke to me about his money affairs. He objected to my enquiring about his money affairs within the last two years. I was married to him ten years ago. On the morning of his death, he had only tea like the other members of the family. On that day I did not think that the pill had anything to do with my husband's death. I thought that he died of too much drink. I did not tell my brother-in-law to borrow money of Fonseca for my husband's burial. (Witness denied having caused any attorney's letters to be written to the insurance office, saying that her father did so. She denied having signed any of the letters shown her.)

With a view to show contradictions in the witness's statements, Mr. Russell read to the jury her evidence before the coroner and before the magistrate.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: "I said it was a few minutes from the time my husband came until he died. I cannot say what the length of time was. I was confused.

Gopinath, re-called, said the glass shown him was the measure he used in giving liquor to the prisoner and the deceased. Witness also recognised the tumbler into which the liquor was poured. (The glass and the tumbler were put in.)

The court at this stage adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. At the request of the foreman of the jury, his lordship agreed to adjourn the court on Friday, so as to allow the jury to attend to mail work, and to sit at 11 o'clock on Saturday, facetiously remarking that, if the trial was prolonged over next week, he could not agree to give another adjournment on Friday week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.
Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Borrows, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Saulez, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on Medical Certificate, from Umballa.

OCTOBER 1.

Barker, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Rajkote.
Carter, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Banks, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Kamptee.
Carter, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Baroda.
Lane, Col, Bengal, I G Police, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1895.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting, at the Fort Head Quarters, at 6-45 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Friday at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 Rounds.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following:—

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles.
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, September 26.)

The Rev C M Becker, Probationary Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt is appointed Chaplain of Nowshera.

Mr J A Robinson, Extra Asst Commr, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 51 days.

Lieut A B Battye, East Lancashire Regt, is appointed to hold charge of the Cantt Magistracy of Meean Meer, in addition to his military duties, until the return from leave of Capt C T A Searle.

Mr H E A Wakefield, Extra Asst Commr, resumed charge of the Fazilka Sub-Division of the Ferozepore Dist relieving Mr T Millar, Asst Commr, who returned to the headquarters of the district.

On being relieved of the charge of the Sialkot District Mr C L Dundas is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Karnal vice Mr J G Loumir.

Surg-Maj G W P Dennys, Civil Surg, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

On being recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted to him Dr D N P Datta is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Delhi and Supdt of the Lunatic Asylum at that station vice Surg-Maj G W P Dennys, proceeded on leave.

In anticipation of his services being formally replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, Mr C G W Hastings, District Supdt of Police, is reposted to the Peshawar District.

Mr H A Close, offg Dist Supdt of Police Peshawar, is on relief by Mr Hastings, transferred to the Kohat District.

Mr H G FitzGerald, offg Dist Supdt of Police, Kohat, is on relief by Mr H A Close, transferred, in his substantive capacity, to the Peshawar District.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (13th Sept) via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,965 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (1st September) via Colombo, with a cargo of coals and 295 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs Haynes, Mr and Mrs Parker, Mrs Downing, Mr Cavanagh, Mr Martin and five deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain J R London, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Madam V Ferry, Mr Molony, Mr H F Weston, Mr Woodward, Mr James, Dr Deane, Mr N Mista, Mr S L Meadon, and Mr Abdool Cader Adumjee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	N F		Finlay Muir & Co
B	Naderi	1878	Macalister			B & P S N Co
E	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Kurrachee	4-10	F Muir & Co
F	LaSeyne	1651	Etienne	Aden	10-10	M Maritimes
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
K	Simla	1033	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Mahanadi	518	Adam	C. Gulf	3-10	Shepherd & Co
M	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Mangalore	4-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Mirzapore	2168	London	London	3-10	P & O S N Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Morco	China	8-10	C Barboro
5	Coromandel	2383	Wheeler	London	5-10	P & O Co
6	Verona	1876	Tocque	China		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-10	A L S N Co
9	Akbar	1441	Balwin	Not fixed		H C Joseph
12	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	5-10	E Bates
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	5-10	J Mackintosh
16	Ilcafee	370	Nacoda			N B Ahmed

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Nizam (s)	Craig	Calcutta, Sept 13
	Muttra (s)	Turner	Melbourne, Sept 1.
	Victoria (Transport)	Worcester	Southampton, Sept 11

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.

The steamer Mirzapore, Captain London, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naderi, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Amra, for Karachi, &c.
" LaSeyne, for Aden and Karachi.
" Armenia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Nizam, for coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 27.—Steamers Maharani, C. Macintyre and Aymestry, ship Foyle, and schooner Niels Ribe.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
25	Putiala s	Rangoon.
26	Huzara s	Coast.
	Eridan s	Calcutta.
	Baria s	Bombay.

DEPARTURE

Sept.		
24	Hoozeda s	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—10,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales goat hair, and 6 bales wool, M J Joomabhai and Co; 12 bales wool, Jeena Vulley; 35 bales wool, D Khimjee; 11 bales wool, M Rankerun; 200 bales cotton waste, V Jeewan; 18 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—22 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwts mustardseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 45 cwts gum, S Peerbhoy Damjee; 15 bales hides and skins, S M Dhuramsee; 1 bale wool n carpets, Merwanjee Dadabhoy Mistri; 70 cwts deer horns, B Esmail; 18 cases brassware, &c, Ardeshir and Byramjee.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—306 cwts Methyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Khjee Dunersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—1,240 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts mowr seed, and 2,220 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 99 cwts wheat, and 118 cwts castorseed, J Fschiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—775 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mikado s—2 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—124 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 69 cwts Kismiss, and 9 cwts angoor, F M Chinoy; 59½ cwts kismiss, D Moujee, 6 cwts peacock-feathers, M M Essabhoy; 23 bales piece goods, and 186 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 9½ cwts almond, M M Poonjajee and Sons; 40 cwts sharkfins, H Dhunjee and Co; 14 cwts alibanum, and 6 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo; 131 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 160 bales twist, and 10 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmail.

Letimbro s—70 bales twist, and 7 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 625 cwts onions, A Moosa; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 33 bales twist, 92 cwts kismiss, 7 cwts genda horns, 150 cwts ooplate, and 196 cwts cogal, Yan Shun and Co; 10 tons old iron, G Dayabhai; 250 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—23 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, R Canice and Co; 346 bales twist Sassoon David and Co; 541 bales twist, and 50 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 725 bales twist, N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 794 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 325 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, and 1000 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 214 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 59½ cwts kismiss, D Mowjee; 55 cwts kismiss, 14 cwts angoor, 10 cwts raisins, and 22 cwts dry figs, F M Chinoy; 8 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Letimbro s—227 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 121 bales piece goods, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 120 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—85 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

OCTOBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1 bale hides, Edward Bates and Co; 42 bales wool, Doongersei Magjee.

Armenia s—2500 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed, and 6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—999 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 4000 cwts mussoor, A Blaschebk and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—38 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 47 bales hides, H O Hajee Hassum; 12 bales hides, G H Sucheeduni; 93 bales hides, Esmail; 8 bales hides, and 12 cwts deer horns, S M Dhuramsee; 140 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 600 cwts linseed, S Hunsraj; 47 cwts fennelseed, 72 cwts somaseed, and 21 cwts chillies, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 15½ cwts gum, B Cullianjee; 61 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 70 cwts gum, and 65 cwts horns, P Damjee; 2 bundles woollen carpets, C Monmohondas; 35 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 4 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 90 bales hides, 2,001 cwts linseed, Own and Okell; 161 cwts mother of pearl shells, K Shuriff and Co; and 2001 cwts linseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 89 bales hemp, Khimjee Dewjee.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—1536 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—11000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

Armenia s—10331 cwts castorseed, and 500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 cases woollen carpets, M Dadabhoy Mistri.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—545 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—807 cwts myrabollams, W. Kipp.

FOR ODESSA.

Gisela s—1000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—1 box real pearls, F Talati; 1 box real pearls, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 30 cwts gum and 4 cwts jurdaloo, M M Essabhoy; 1 parcel pearls, B Esmail; 11½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 case cow bazar, D N Shroff; 60½ cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 1 tin real pearls, A C Esmaljee; 22 cases opium, The P and O Co; 37½ cwts gum, ½ cwt ivory and 1 parcel goruchand, M M Essabhoy; 160 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1 box real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 55 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 65 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham; 56 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 30 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 12 chests opium, F Meralibhoy; 17 chests opium, M Byramjee; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

Letimbro s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 37 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 187½ cwts sandalwood, and 505 cwts ooplate, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 141 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Mirzapore s—5 bales piecegoods, Sassoon J David and Co; 27 bales piece goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 48 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 56 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 135 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 31 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 30 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 12 chests opium, T N Postwalla.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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PIANOS! SECOND-HAND PIANOS!! as good as new, for SALE or EXCHANGE.—Pianoforte Depot, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

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AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—Young English LADY. London references. Miss COVELL, Masulipatam, S. India.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. E. MOSES' Valuable Furniture E. B. Brougham, Victoria, Arab Horses, Garden, &c., at Lands' End, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD, on SATURDAY.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

FURTHER allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, say 4½ lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 1s. 1 5-8d., and 2¼ lakhs on Calcutta, at the lower rate, the higher showing an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for a portion of the extra Bills placed on Monday, and of 1-8d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. Consols were 3-16d. per cent. higher, returning to last Saturday's quotations of 107 11-16; and Indian Sterling loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 118. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. higher, at £61¼. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30 5-8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 67 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·28.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,830,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced further 3-32d. per lb. yesterday, say to 4 13-16d., Arrivals being quoted at 4 23-32d. for October deliveries, to 4 49-64d. for February-March. For East Indian Cotton, prices advanced 1-8d. per lb. for all discriptions of Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawuttee, Hinganghat and Bengal. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged at 5 3-16d. per lb. The market closed easier; Surats firm, and Arrivals easier, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 200 bales.

The Manchester market closed last evening with prices hardening; but Reuter quotes 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings unchanged in value at 4s. 1d. and 5s. 1½d. per piece, respectively; 39in. Jacconets, however, were ¼d. dearer, at 2s. 1¼; and 45 in. Mulls ¼d., at 2s. 4½d. 40s. Mule Twist was ¼d. higher, at 7¼d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, a decline of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 9 1-16 cents per oz.; and January Futures were quoted at 8·89 cents, the last quotations for December having been 8·99 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 34,000 bales, comparing as follows with those to hand in the same period in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	34,000	41,000	37,000
Three days' do.	117,000	125,000	114,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894	413,000	592,000	454,000

Our local market for the staple has been steady to-day but without any further change in prices, while business has been upon only a moderate scale in both directions, though exporters have still been more in the market than the Mills. The former are responsible for 1,400 bales, of which 500 are old Bengal, at Rs. 181-5; 500 Dhollera, at Rs. 500; and 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 203; the remaining 200 bales being a contract for "Fully Good" new Oomrawuttee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 226 per candy. The Mills have bought 500 Bengal, at Rs. 183 to 194¼, and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 194; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 190; and Dhollera Ginned, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets remain without change, a moderate amount of business for export having been done in both; the feeling having remained steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,842 bales.
Wheat	4,740 cwts.
Rapeseed	2,614 "
Gingellyseed........................	2,676 "
Poppyseed	1,620 "
Castorseed	2,572 "

FREIGHTS have been steady to-day, with a slightly improved demand for forward loading; but cargo, for prompt shipment remains scarce. Business has been done for immediate shipment to London at 9s. per ton for Seeds; and for October shipment to Antwerp at 13s. 6d. for Seeds, and 14s. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was secured early in the day by the Bazaar, the rate then receding to 1s. 1 9-16d. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1-11-16d., but no Bills offering they also receded 1-32d., the market closing quiet but steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 1 9-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight......	1·44	"

forward Bank remittance being quoted at 1s 1 19-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 11-16 to ¾d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 for cash, and 108 11-16 for this month's settlement, and remained steady throughout the day at these rates, though, at the close, 1-16 lower was quoted both for Money and Account.

SHARES have been dull. There has been little or no movement in the market, and the only changes we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill, and of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit; a decline of Rs. 4 in Leopold, and of Rs. 5 in Munmar Manufacturing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..............................	4
The Manchester Market has been hardening.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes..............................	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............................	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..............................	61¼
Bar Silver	30 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 2.

German Mail steamer Sachsen from Australia arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s s.s. D. Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 2nd instant at 9 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday afternoon, the 7th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.
Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th each month.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Youngchang and Tabi.
Line Sheiksaid Hodeida Interrupted.
Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon Monday the 7th instant.
Only one wire available to Burma through Assam.
Deferred traffic likely to suffer delay in consequence.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st September 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..		..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,631	26,970	2,631	...	...	19,808
Goods	46,218	57,453	...	11,205	...	1,71,843
Other earnings	3,253	2,567	746	...	...	3,940
Total for week	79,102	86,990	...	7,828	...	...
Aggregate ..	7,94,250	9,80,541	...	...	...	1,86,291

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part II. will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 5.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIMLA.

DEATH.

STOKES—September 26, at Simla, Blanche, wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. Stokes, 2nd Battn. Royal Irish Rifles.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—September 26, the wife of Wm Dickson, of a daughter.
GRABHAM—September 25, at Etawah, the wife of G E Grabham, of a daughter.
MAXWELL—September 21, at Sudell House, Quetta, the wife of Vety-Captain H M Maxwell, A V D, of a daughter.
SAVI—September 24, at Calcutta, the wife of James Waller Savi, of a daughter.
WHITTON—September 17, at Kurseong Sanitarium, the wife of P I Whitton, North Sylhet Tea Co, Ld, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHWARD—MADDEN—September 26, at St Georges' Cathedral, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, Percy Albert, third son of the late Benjamin Hanaford Churchward, of Chatham, Kent, to Helena Margaret, fourth daughter of the late John Travers Madden, J P, of Inch House, Balbriggan, Co Dublin.
SMITH—EXSHAW—September 23, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, William Frank Smith, Lieutenant, I S C, eldest son of Major-General W Smith, late R A, and Eva, eldest daughter of the late George Watts Exshaw, Esquire, of Gorakhpur.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—September 20, at Dorunda, Ranchi, Octavia Johnson, widow of the late E T S Johnson, Deputy Supdt. Survey of India.
JONES—September 21, at Gorakhpur, Emily Julia, the wife of Dennis Jones, Station Master, Gorakhpur, Bengal and North-Western Railway, aged 42.
ROGERS—September 23, at Mussoorie, James Campbell Rogers, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

ONE of the most notable results of journalistic enterprise is the book recently published by the proprietors of "Cassier's Magazine," which cannot be better described than in the words of the title page: "A complete story of the great Niagara Power Enterprise comprised in ten articles, with nearly two hundred illustrations, including portraits of the officers and directors of the Cataract Construction company, the members of the International Niagara Falls Commission, and the engineers under whose supervision the work was carried out." Not the least interesting feature of the book is that the story is taken up in these ten successive chapters by men who were all intimately connected with the stupendous undertaking which, when finished, is expected to provide power, cheaper than that from any other source, throughout a district covered by a radius which is variously estimated at from 200 to 310 miles, from Niagara. The area of country included in these radii would be 125,664 and 301,907 square miles, respectively, over which vast area electrical current will in time be available for industrial purposes, including manufacturing in metal, wood and fibre, agricultural labour, traction on roads and rails, propulsion on water, public and private lighting, pumping for waterworks, sewage disposal, and all the various smaller industries down to the cleaning of boots, the dusting of chambers, and the cooking of food. The water passing over the falls at Niagara represents a force equal to that of all the coal that is mined in the world. Professor Unwin estimates it theoretically at 7 million horse-power. The project of taking power from the Falls is not new. It was mooted in 1842, and by 1885 a canal had been made that supplied water equal to about 10,000 horse-power to a group of mills below the Falls. In all these mills power was obtained direct from turbines on the premises to which the water was led in suitable ducts, each mill having its own branch, and this constituted the chief difference between what may be called the old and the new scheme of power distribution. In the new scheme a canal, 1,700 feet long, receives water from the river sufficient to develop about 100,000 horse power. The masonry walls of this canal are pierced at intervals by ten inlets, guarded by gates, which deliver water to the wheel-pit in the power house at the side of the canal. This pit is 178 feet in depth, and the turbines, of 5,000 horse power each, are placed near the bottom in a vertical shaft that reaches up into the power house. A masonry-lined tunnel, 7,000 feet long, carries the water away from the turbines with a current of nearly 20 miles an hour. This water returns to the river below the Falls. The details of the scheme have been the subject of the most careful study from every point of view, and as soon as the projectors found that American experience did not furnish all the information they needed, they established, in 1890, an International Niagara Commission, in London, with power to award prizes to the value of dols. 22,000. The Commission consisted of Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kilvin) as chairman, along with Dr. Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Turrettini, of Geneva, originator and instigator of the great Water Power Installation on the Rhone, and Professor E. Mascart, of the College of France, as members. Professor W. Cawthorm Unwin, Dean of the Central Institute of the Guilds of the City of London, was secretary. Competitive plans for the turbines were received from twenty carefully selected engineers and designers in England, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, and each project was studied, and the prizes awarded by the end of the year. The designs of the turbines of Messrs. Faesch and Ticard, of Geneva, were declared the best, and three of them are already in place; they are so designed that the water used for driving them is made to support the whole of the revolving parts, including the vertical shafts and the moving part of the electric generator fixed on the top of the shaft. Every method of transmission of power from the turbines was most carefully studied before electrical current was decided on. Hemp ropes, steel wire ropes, compressed air, and water at high pressure were all examined in their best installations, but electrical transmission even in 1890 had beaten all others at Frankfort, in Germany, which receives 200 horse-power from Lauffen, 105 miles off, the current being carried in a bare copper wire, supported overhead on poles with oil insulators. Each unit of the Niagara Company's machinery consits therefore of one 5,000 horse-power turbine with its shaft governor, and fittings, and a dynamo on the top of the shaft (in the Power House), where the power is converted into electrical current, which, Mr. Tesla has declared, may be carried to New York, 300 miles off, at a commercial profit. Three of the turbines are already in place representing combined 15,000 horse-power, and the additional machinery will be put in as required.

Although the power is intended for distribution over a wide extent of country, there is still room for the development of very considerable industries at Niagara, and the construction company has built an industrial village for the people connected with local works. It is a model town in every sense, built on land so unfavourably composed as to be unfit for almost any purpose. But the town of *Echota* signifying, in the Indian language, a "place of refuge," was designed, built, and drained with the same care and thoroughness as the rest of the great enterprise. It is adjacent to the town of Niagara Falls, with which it shares an electric tramway, and at the foot of one of the streets is the wharf from which steamers daily depart for Buffalo. The sewerage terminates at sewage works, where the refuse is treated with milk of lime, and a solution of perchloride of iron. The effluent is pure and clean and flows into the river, while the sludge is utilised on cultivated land. Echota, as might be expected, has all the institutions of a well-constituted town, including schools, assembly-room, and other buildings of public utility. Water-supply and electric light are all included in the rent of the houses. Trees and gardens have been liberally provided, and as there will be no tall chimneys in the neighbourhood, the absence of smoke and grime will be a striking feature of the place. Even in smithies no coal need be used, as welding heats are now obtained by decomposing water by means of an electric current, and burning the hydrogen in contact with the metal to be heated. The cost is less than one-half of that of coal. This process is already in practical operation at Niagara Falls in the forge of Mr. W. Patterson. The first contractor for current is an aluminium company, and several acres of factories have already been built in new town to receive and use the new supply of power. One factory alone wants 3,300 horse power, another 1,000, and a third 1,500, and when the full amount of 100,000 horse power is being taken off, no perceptible difference will be made in the appearance of the river and the falls. As the electric current is expected to compete successfully with coal at six shillings a ton in producing steam-power, it will readily be inferred that a scheme of power distribution applicable at Niagara may be utilised anywhere that a constant fall of water is available; and since the transport of power to long distances is now assured by the aid of electrical current many sources of water-power will now be utilised that would otherwise be useless for industrial purpose. The Niagara Power number of *Cassier's Magazine*, besides being a most interesting record of a very famous enterprise, will also be found of great use to all who are concerned in the utilisation of water-power, and in spite of the scarcity of perennial rivers in India and of lakes on elevated tablelands, it will certainly help to draw attention to the possible sources of power in a country where the rainfall is much more considerable than in any part of the gathering ground of Niagara. Fuel in India costs from two to three times the price of fuel in many parts of America and Britain, and a very simple calculation will give the equivalent value of a ton of water at any pressure for power purposes. It remains therefore to be ascertained if the cost of storing water in elevated localities, as, for instance in the Ghats, in the intervals between monsoons—say for seven months—would allow it to be used in competition with coal at the lowest existing prices. As we pointed out recently, every gallon of water that issues from the turbine would have a value for the purposes of irrigation that would help to reduce its first cost. Each cubic foot of water that issues, per second, from the turbine under a head of 136 feet develops 11·6 horse-power, while if the same water went through with only 11 feet of head pressure the effect would be only one horse-power. This height or head, giving pressure and velocity to the water passing through a turbine or hydraulic wheel, adds directly to the power that can be obtained from one cubic foot, and a head of 200 or 300 feet, such as can be obtained by means of pipes in various parts of the Ghats, would proportionately diminish the volume of water to be stored for any desired power. The formation of coal cannot be expected to keep pace with the present consumption, and so, for many years past, the exhaustion of coal supplies has been looked forward to as a real, though remote, contingency. The work at Niagara and the reserve of power that yet remains in the fall, equal, as before stated, to the whole of the coal power in the world, bears practical testimony to the truth of the oft-repeated statement, that long ere the coal supply runs out, we shall be using some other source of power drawn in all probability more directly than the coal supply, from the sun.

MR. APJOHN, vice-chairman and engineer-in-chief of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, has evolved a scheme for the resuscitation of the Kidderpore docks, or we should perhaps say, a scheme for spending more money on them; for Calcutta as a port is becoming more and more impossible, and the Kidderpore dock system is a healthy white elephant which shows signs of a remarkably long and useless life. There are three alternatives in Mr. Apjohn's opinion—to leave matters as they are, providing for delivery by rail at the jetties of imports landed at the docks, so that the latter would simply become a kind of last resort with ships which were crowded out of the jetties. This proposal was the subject of correspondence between the Port Commissioners and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and as the outcome of this correspondence it was proposed to extend the jetty accommodation without reference to the claims or capabilities of the docks. This is the second alternative, and the third—Mr. Apjohn's own—is to "extend the docks sufficiently to enable the original idea to be realized of diverting to them the whole of the European import and export trade of the Port." And the Calcutta paper has a very ingenuous article in support of Mr. Apjohn. To leave the docks as they are would be, it is asserted, to prolong the dead charge of three crores involved in their construction, for they would not be able to pay working expenses. As to the proposed extension of the docks Mr. Apjohn uses, to condemn them, the words of the secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who in June last wrote:—"As regards any proposal for extending the dock accommodation or for completing the dock scheme by the construction of Dock No. 2, I am to say the Committee understand such a work would, at the lowest estimate, cost rupees one crore, and without further consideration of any such scheme the Committee are not prepared to give it their support." The Secretary suggested the construction of three more jetties at a total cost of twenty-five lakhs, and added an expression of the opinion of the Committee "that the question of the extension of jetty accommodation should be thoroughly gone into and threshed out to the satisfaction of the mercantile community before any project or proposal relating to Dock No. 2 is brought forward." Mr. Apjohn in turns condemns this, and is held to prove that to extend the jetties by three berths and to improve the existing jetties so as to render them suitable for the "Liners," would cost between fifty and sixty lakhs; that this extension would probably not meet all future requirements, and that it would produce no increased receipts from the import trade. This then is damned. Mr. Apjohn's scheme, on the other hand, is to spend a crore and twelve lakhs on enlarging the docks, two conditions being, he considers, essential to its success. The first is that on the completion of No. 2 Dock all the "Liners" should move from the jetties to the docks. The second is that Government should agree to advance the funds required on the same terms as those on which they can borrow the money, and to defer payment of the sinking fund for the whole four crores until the seven and a quarter lakhs now paid annually by the Trust as interest and sinking fund on loans, apart from the Dock loans, fall in, between the years 1911 and 1916. The Calcutta paper, which supports Mr. Apjohn, goes into calculations on the subject, and finds that seven and a quarter lakhs invested at 3½ per cent. from the date at which that annual sum becomes available would by 1945 amount to four and three-quarter crores or seventy-three lakhs in excess of the total proposed capital expenditure, conditions under which, Mr. Apjohn says, the docks would flourish while the congestion at the jetties would be removed. We would advise Calcutta not to throw good money after bad. Bombay has all the docking and discharging facilities necessary for Indian requirements, and the extra crores and lakhs now asked for they might apply to subsidise the Railway companies and to defray cost of rail transit across country.

THE Government of India has decided not to legislate with a view to extending the provisions of the Uniforms Act to India. At home, we are glad to find, its operations are already preventing the misuse of her Majesty's uniform, and several cases are reported in which unauthorised persons have been fined for wearing it. At a special sitting of the Aberystwyth borough magistrates, the other day, a man, named Broadway, was fined a nominal sum for wearing the uniform of a major in the Royal Engineers while taking part in a circus procession. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the Act, and asked why uniforms were sold in England if people were not allowed to wear them. A few days afterwards, at Eastbourne, a circus paraded the town. In the procession were to be seen men wearing the uniforms of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Medical Staff Corps, and Infantry of the Line. Circus proprietors do not appear yet to know that there is now a penalty for bringing her Majesty's uniform into contempt. It is in the power of anyone to lay information against the offender, and well-disposed citizens are urged by a service paper not to refrain from doing so whenever the occasion arises to demand legal proceedings. We hope our contemporary will not fail to agitate in favour of the application of the Act to India, for here her Majesty's uniform suffers more than at home. Old uniforms are not sold for wear, but for the cloth they contain, which can be devoted to other purposes. On the back of a circus rider a Horse Artilleryman's jacket is not calculated to inspire half the contempt that it would on the back of a Mahar ghorawalla.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, D.S.O., who commanded the Third Brigade in the Chitral Expedition, returned to Bombay, yesterday morning, and resumed Command of the Bombay District, a salute of nine guns being fired from the saluting battery at 6 a.m. to mark the event. Several officers from the District Staff and officers commanding several Regiments were present at the Victoria Terminus to meet General Gatacre, amongst those present being Major J. C. Swann, D.S.O., Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Bombay; Captain L. H. Vidal, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain R. J. Pinney, D.S.O., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; General J. Gatacre; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding Royal Artillery; Major Selby-Smith, Commanding Royal Irish Rifles; Major Allan Smith, officiating Commandant 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry; Major H. J. Seton, Commandant, Colaba Depot; Captain W. F. Cahusac, Officiating Commandant, Marine Battalion; Captain Carnegy, Adjutant, Marine Battalion; Captain H. R. F. Anderson, Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant J. H. Casserley, Officiating Quarter-Master, Marine Battalion; and Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy. Punctually at 6 o'clock the Jubbulpore mail steamed into the station, and on the Brigadier-General alighting he was met by the above officers and gentlemen, with whom he cordially shook hands. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy then stepped forward and decorated General Gatacre with a huge floral wreath, and presented him with a bouquet, which compliment he acknowledged with thanks. After conversing with several of the officials present, General Gatacre, in company with his brother, General J. Gatacre, drove to his bungalow in the Marine Lines.

THE secretary, Joint Schools Committee, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 1,118-8-8 from the honorary secretaries of the Dr. Blaney Memorial Fund. The amount is to be invested in public securities, the interest thereof being devoted towards giving prizes or scholarships in the name of Dr. Blaney to deserving students.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The appointment of Mr. Justice Jardine as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University is proof positive, if indeed one were wanted, that the Government are convinced that native Vice-Chancellors have not been a success anywhere in India. The experiment began in Calcutta about four years ago, and ere a year had passed its inexpediency and futility became apparent. The wave of sentiment which impelled the Government of India to give the Calcutta University an Indian Vice-Chancellor soon infected the authorities in Bombay, and a few months after the Calcutta experiment the University of Bombay had a native Vice-Chancellor. Although both the gentleman appointed in 1891 and his successor in 1893 were men of sense and real ability, the experiment was no greater success than at Calcutta. Business soon gave way before mere idle debate, endeavours were made to tamper with the examiners, and the authority of the Vice-Chancellor was set at naught. Last of all came the proposal to lower the standards and radically change the rules and bye-laws for the benefit of the unworthy and the incompetent which were happily rejected. Mr. Jardine will, we hope, prove a strong head; for the intriguers in the Senate require to be repressed with a strong hand. Madras never attempted the experiment, and in Lahore and Allahabad, there is happily little danger of sentiment taking the place of wisdom and discretion."

THE Sultan of Morocco is reported seriously ill at Fez.

IT is worth noting, observes a local paper, that although the north-west line mail train of the Madras Railway is timed to arrive at 8 a.m. the Post office authorities have fixed 9-30 a.m. as the time for window delivery of the mails received by that train. This arrangement scarcely seems likely to enhance the Postal Department's high reputation for despatch and energy!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOSS OF A SPANISH WAR SHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Advices from the West Indies state that the Spanish war ship Cristobel has been wrecked in a cyclone off Cape St. Antonio, on the coast of the Island of Cuba. The ship's company were saved.

THE REVOLT IN TIMOR.

Two Portuguese gun-boats have been ordered to Timor from Macao and Mozambique.

DROWNING OF A BISHOP.

News has been received that Bishop Maples has been drowned in Lake Nyassa.

THE LANCASHIRE TRADE.

The Lancashire trade is arranging for a great deputation to wait upon Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the question of opening up new markets for cotton goods.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM SENDS A LETTER TO THE CZAR.

Major the Count de Moltke, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor William, is the bearer of an autograph letter from his Imperial Majesty to the Czar. The despatch of this letter has given rise to much comment in the press of Europe.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister who is at present staying in Paris, has had frequent conferences with M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

The Chinese Legation in London states that the degrading of the Viceroy of Szuchuan was decided upon before the receipt of the British ultimatum or the French Official Note by the Chinese Government.

The Legation ascribes the decision of the Chinese Government to the pacific pressure brought to bear on them by France.

FRENCH DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

France has equally demanded of China reparation for the attacks made on the French Catholic Missions in Szuchuan, and a similar reply has been received from the Chinese Government as was sent to Great Britain, notifying the degradation of the Viceroy of the Province and also promising an indemnity.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY SCANDALS.

M. Magnier, Member of the Senate, who was accused in connection with the Southern Railway scandals and absconded, has surrendered himself.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Longmore.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Prince Jahan Kadr will make the following speech at to-morrow's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, to be held at 11 a.m. :—My Lord,—I have great pleasure in announcing to your Excellency-in-Council that, so far as it has been possible for me to ascertain, the Mahomedan feeling and opinion with regard to the measure now before us, as revised by the Select Committee, is that the measure seems to have given complete satisfaction, and to meet the objections which the original draft gave rise to, the secretary of the Mahomedan Literary Society, of Calcutta, telegraphed to me, the other day, that the Society is grateful to Government for the concessions made, and it fully approves of the revised PilgrimShips Bill, and other private letters received by me from various quarters give expression to the same sentiment. Further, I do not think I am committing any breach of confinence when I state in the Council Chamber that Haji Moulvie Abdul Jubbar Kesan Bahadoor, who has just returned from a pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, has written to me in a private letter "that he has carefully read the revised bill, and does not see anything in it which is open to objection." "It has," he adds, "my entire approval; and I trust it will make the journey to Hedjaz in pilgrim ships more comfortable." The value of this testimony cannot be overrated, and I trust, if Dr. Lethbridge's prognostication as to the improbability of the rise in passage charges proves to be correct, the proposed measure will be hailed as an unmitigated blessing, instead of uncalled for interference of their religious freedom, as it has been characterised in certain quarters. I have, therefore, no hesitation now in according my cordial support to the passing of this Bill. As it is, however, mainly in anticipation and enabling the measure, I may be permitted to hope that in framing the various rules and regulations under the Act Government will be guided by the same generous and liberal policy which has hitherto characterised the proceedings of the Select Committee, and that there will not be any material difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Secretary of State to the proposed measure, when the views of the Mahomedan public are represented in their proper light.

CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

Sanction has been accorded to the Camp for the 5th Lancers and the Ulwar and Bhurtpore Lancers being held at Aligarh in January.

THE ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Army Head-quarters Offices will arrive in Calcutta this year considerably later than usual.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

The Pamir Commission left Gilgit on the morning of the 30th ultimo, all being reported well.

THE P. AND O. S. S. SUMATRA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s new steamer Sumatra arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon, on her maiden voyage from London. The Sumatra is sister vessel to Borneo, and is commanded by Captain L. H. Crawford. She experienced fine weather all the way from London until Monday, when she passed through heavy rain with squalls and lightning, and on Tuesday she experienced heavy rain with hard squalls. The heat in the Red Sea was excessive, and the Ballaarat, which preceded the Sumatra, had twenty-eight cases of heat-apoplexy on board, one of which proved fatal.

BRUTAL ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A NATIVE CONSTABLE.

A brutal attempted murder was committed on two women by a native constable, of the Alipore Reserve Force, this afternoon. The man, who was living with a young Hindu widow, close to the magistrate's court, quarrelled with a woman, and attacked her at her morning meal with a dao, and first sliced off the nose and lower jaw, and while the woman lay stunned and bleeding on the ground, he struck again, inflicting a severe wound on the shoulder. He then rushed into the street, and attacked a beggar woman with the child in her arms, inflicting a gaping wound across her right cheek, and then ran off. The women were taken to the hospital, but there was no hope of recovery, and their dying declaration was recorded by the magistrate. The constable is not yet caught.

RETURN OF GENERAL GATACRE.

HIS BRIGADE IN THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

As announced elsewhere Brigadier-General Gatacre, D.S.O., returned to Bombay, yesterday, and resumed Command of the District, after an absence of six months, during which, as all the world knows, he commanded the Third Brigade of the Chitral Expedition. The gallant General, who is looking none the worse for having undergone the hardships of the campaign, will only remain in Bombay for a few days, as on the 18th instant he proceeds on three months' privilege leave to England, where his engagement with the Hon. Miss Bertrik Davey, one of the two youngest twin daughters of Lord Davey, Lord Justice of Appeal, will be consummated in marriage. The General first met Miss Davey last cold season when she came out to India on a visit. It is but fitting that his return to his substantive appointment in Bombay should be marked by a brief review of the more prominent part taken by his Brigade in the latest addition to the ever-lengthening roll of British military successes. The work accomplished by General Gatacre and his troops was unique in some of its aspects, and affords ample proof of the correctness of Sir Robert Low's eulogium of our Bombay General as "an officer of exceptional and inexhaustible energy," and also as "an officer of great ability and exceptional power of inspiring troops under him with energy and devotion." The unfair effect of the Army Reorganisation Scheme in regard to men who are not within reach of heard-quarters, was illustrated by the absence from General Gatacre's staff of Bombay officers to whom he would naturally have given the preference, if the customary privilege of selecting his own staff had been accorded to him. But this would not have fitted in with the hopes and ambitions of men on the Bengal side, and so it came about that when, on March 25th last, General Gatacre met his staff at Mian Mir, he was not personally acquainted with one of them. This preliminary difficulty was however soon got over, and the Commandant of the Third Brigade found that he had as good a set of fellows on his staff as it was possible to wish. The staff included Captain Herbert, of the Central India Horse, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Stockwell, Brigade-Major; Lieutenant Brooke, of the 7th Hussars, a well known man in polo circles; Captain Williams, Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant Doughty, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who with the assistance of Lieutenant Fagan looked after the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant Thackeray, of the Highland Light Infantry; and last but not least, Surgeon-Major Hamilton, the Medical Officer, who has now been sent to Chitral in charge of No. 19 Field Hospital. Surgeon-Major Hamilton has made a very special study of hygiene, and it is largely due to his professional skill that the mortality and sickness amongst the Brigade compares so favourably with that of the contemporary divisions. Amongst the other causes contributing to this end, no doubt disciples of Sir Wilfred Lawson would give a very prominent place to the almost entire absence of the use of alcoholic drinks; while believers in Carlyle's Gospel of Work will be disposed to accord the place of honour to the constant labour which the Brigade was called upon to perform, in preparing the way for those who were to follow after, and the sanitarian will attribute it to the good water obtained from the rocks on the march and the avoidance of the dangers incidental to remaining camped out in one particular place day after day. Whichever of these causes may have predominated the fact remain, that the Brigade had a remarkably clean bill of health. Only ten deaths were registered during the whole period the troops were across the frontier, a figure which remarkably contrasts with the return for the First Brigade in which no less than fifty-three deaths from enteric fever alone are reported.

General Gatacre's force was made up of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, the 1st Battalion East Kent ("Buffs") Regiment, the 25th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, and a Company of Sappers and Miners. The Brigade being third on the list was the last to move across the frontier, but as events subsequently proved it was a case of the last being first. Of course the First Division under General Kinloch having the pick of the transport took most of the mule carriages, and when it came to the turn of the Third Brigade they had to be satisfied with what they could get in camels and carts. In the famous engagement at Malakhand the Third Brigade were held in reserve, but General Gatacre went up the pass with one of his Staff officers to see the fight, and took some excellent photographs of the engagement. It may here be mentioned that throughout the expedition General Gatacre was accompanied by three professional photographers, and that numerous views were taken of the route of march, and leading incidents of the compaign a complete pictorial history of the expedition being thus obtained. We hear that a selection of the best of the photographs has been made and sent home by General Gatacre for reproduction in book form. The photographic books are primarily intended for the men of the Brigade, who are to have them at cost price as mementoes of the expedition, but they will later on be available for the general public. While the action was in progress the reserve force was busy making a road from Dargai to Malakhand, which enabled all the camels and transport to be got over, and after the engagement they prepared the way in a similar manner to Khar, where they obtained all their own transport animals.

The crossing of the Swat River was found to be a matter of no little difficulty. The men had to go across in columns of four joining hands and carrying their baggage, arms and ammunition on their heads. The current in all five streams of the river was running very rapidly, and as their beds were covered with boulders of various sizes it was not very easy for the men to keep their feet, especially in the case of small but sturdy Gurkhas, who were in many places up to their arm pits in water. As it was several of them failed in the attempt and went under, but were in every case rescued by the Nowshera boatmen, who accompanied the force, and whose amphibious proclivities stood the men in very good stead at this juncture. The trustle bridge, which was being made at the time, was only partly completed, and therefore was not available for use, but life-lines were stretched across from it so as to save the men in the event of the Nowshera boatmen being unable to effect a rescue in each case. The Commanding Officer rode across on his pony, which, although 13-3 high, was almost carried away by the current. The boatmen exhibited great skill in using the mussaks to take over the river the light kits of the officers and other impedimenta. After the troops were safely over, General Gatacre with his orderly officers and a battalion of the Buffs made a reconnaisance up the Laram range, which was 7,002 feet above sea-level. In addition to the march of fourteen miles, the detachment proceeded to Gunbat, another nine miles, making altogether a very hard day's work, which did not terminate until 11-30 at night. It was on the Laram range that they obtained their first view of Fort Robert and the Panjkora Valley. Had the expedition proceeded up this Vulley it would have arrived at Chitral before Colonel Kelley's column, but as no proper survey of the country had ever been taken by the Government of India the difficulties which might have to be faced along that route, were unknown, and it was decided to take the better known route. Another and very important reason for taking the better known route was the fact that to do so would be to intercept communication between the Khan of Dir, who was friendly to the expedition and the tribes who were opposing the march. The Brigade made a good camel road at the Kamran Pass, the entire available strength being put up in the work, and it was completed in the very brief period of twelve hours; and the construction of the track enabled the transport to be moved to Gunbat straight into Sado; The rain came down in torrents and added to the difficulties of the work. Soon after came the historic Panjkora action, in which it will be remembered that General Gatacre sent the Gurkhas and Seaforths across the river Panjkora to crown the top of the slopes, where the enemy were collected in large numbers. The force destroyed the several posts situate high up at the foot of the mountains and pushed the enemy forward, dispersing them with great rapidity, notwithstanding that Umra Khan was commanding the opposing force in person Next day the Brigade marched to Miankalai, being supported on the left bank by the Second Brigade. It was expected that some of the enemies' arms and ammunitions would be found stored at Miankalai, but on arrival General Gatacre found that it was bereft both of inhabitants and of munitions of war, with the exception of two brass guns about the size of a 12 and 18 pounder. On arrival there General Gatacre received orders from Sir Robert Low to move in with a light flying column, as it was believed that the defenders of Fort Chitral would not be able to maintain their ground unless a part of the relieving force reached them as soon as possible. An hour and a-half later, General Gatacre had moved off with a flying column, leaving the remainder of the Brigade under the command of Colonel Smythe. The first night they got within sight of Barwa Fort, the ancestral home of Umra Khan, and entered it on the following morning, finding it strongly fortified, as these forts go, and discovering some quaint old carvings about the buildings.

On the following day the flying column effected the hardest day's marching of a whole campaign by negotiating the Janbatai Pass, 10,740 feet high. The ascent was exceptionally stiff, being in many places one in three. Although they started at daybreak in the morning the whole column had not made the ascent till nine o'clock next day. Whilst some had managed to complete the journey before dark, others were unable to do so, and had to spend the nights on the mountain slopes. The chief difficulty was to get the transport mules up this sharp ascent, and as they had not arrived when night fell, the portion of the column that had reached the summit had to go without food, and also—an equally great loss in the severe temperature of the mountain ranges—were they bereft of blankets. As usual when starting each man carried a day's supply of food in his knapsack, but this was also disposed of during the journey in the anticipation that transport animals would make the ascent by nightfall. When day-light broke, most of the men, who had reached the summit, went back to assist their comrades and the transport animals to complete the journey. On reaching the valley supplies were obtainable, and Fort Edo was reached without difficulty, the road being roughly made all the way. Intelligence was there received that the mine that had been laid at Chitral was within ten feet of the fort. General Gatacre promptly wired to Sir Robert Low to apprise him of this fact, and suggested that he should start at once with a lightly-equipped force of 500 men to go on ahead, carrying such supplies as they could.

General Low agreed to this suggestion, and General Gatacre and his force of 500 men pushed on to Dir, where they received every aid from the friendly tribesmen, who supplied them with various articles of food, including *plau*—which accounts for the fact the daily papers reported at the time that the Khan of Dir had sent General Gatacre a present of "pillows." From Dir to Kotki was a most difficult march, several of the animals breaking away and being lost during the ascent. At Dir a rumour that the fort had been relieved by Colonel Kelly was received by General Gatacre, and this was confirmed the following day. General Gatacre received instructions from Sir Robert Low that the need for extreme haste no longer existed, and that time might be allowed in continuing the journey to Chitral to make a fairly good road for the troops coming after. Accordingly a very good eight-feet track was made. Bridges were put up, and the way was made smooth for the army that was coming on behind. It has been hinted in some quarters that the work was too well done, considering that at that time no order had been given for the making of the permanent road, the political issues of the expedition being then in abeyance. But doubtless General Gatacre's experience in the Black Mountain expedition had taught him that a roughly constructed track could not be relied on to bear this strain of a large army with transport passing over it. It was held by the military authorities that Colonel Kelly's relief of the fort did not do away with the necessity for the expedition to proceed to Chitral, although it obviated the necessity for great haste. As it fell to General Gatacre's lot to prepare the way, he felt that it was essential to do so thoroughly, and, therefore, considerable pains were taken in making the road. Perhaps the most difficult piece of work the Third Brigade had to perform was the ascent of the Lowarai Pass, which meant the passing over of six miles of mountain covered with deep snow. The difficulties of the ascent have thus been described by General Low "The pass became more and more dangerous till the snow melted sufficiently to admit of a summer road being made above the snow-covered torrent by the Pioneers. The only passage, until the snow melted sufficiently to admit of this being done, was up and down the centre of snow-covered torrent, and for about ten days in the spring this becomes very dangerous owing to the liability to sink through into the water beneath and from the avalanches of snow from the adjoining cliffs." But the Brigade went through allth is with cheerful loyalty. From the Lowarai Pass to Chitral there was a succession of precipitous and in some cases perpendicular cliffs to be bridged over and prepared for the passing of General Low's force. Great care was taken that all supplies obtained from the tribesmen, and any service rendered by them in the shape of cooly labour were paid for.

The arrival of General Gatacre and subsequently of Sir Robert Low at Chitral are matters of history and which not be dealt with here. Although the Third Brigade did not see so much fighting as the first and second, as it was not in the Malakand engagement, no one can deny but that its services were equally great. The Third Brigade practically made a route all the way from Khar to Chitral, and thereby left the other Brigades with much easier work to do. The roads were well constructed in spite of enormous and almost unexampled difficulties due to the physical configuration of the country and its climatic condition. It is a remarkable fact that not only had the Brigade a cleaner bill of health than the other divisions, notwithstanding that it got the brunt of the hardship of the campaign, but also that its transport was kept in extraordinary state of efficiency from first to last. This was largely due to the exceptional power of inspiring troops with his own energy which Sir Robert Low rightly attributes to the officer who is now again commanding the Bombay District. General Gatacre is well known to be especially food of animals and to understand a good deal about them, and he had the good fortune to have some very good transport officers with him. The mules had to make tremendous ascents, and for weeks together they had no grain stuffs or grass to eat, but lived on the leaves of trees, more especially of the indigo tree, which grows prolificly in the Chitral country. And yet the fact remains that on their return they were in quite as good a condition as when they started. Indeed, veternary officers declared that they had never seen them looking so well. These facts tell their own tale, and shows how well the lessons of the last Afghan war in this important respect have been taken to heart by the Military authorities. We have given this brief retrospect of the leading features of the work of the Third Brigade, believing that General Gatacre's fellow-citizens will welcome such a tribute to the skill, energy and resourcefulness with which this popular officer commanded the Brigade. He will leave Bombay for a brief holiday a fortnight hence with the heartiest good wishes of his fellow-citizens for the matrimonial alliance into which he is about to enter, and in Bombay there will be no name more eagerly searched for in the Chitral list of Honours than that of General Gatacre, who is acknowledged to be one of the best District Officers who has ever resided in our midst.

CRICKET.

An interesting cricket match was played yesterday on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, kindly lent by the honorary secretary, in which the sides were captained by H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, respectively. The Maharajah's team went in first, and compiled the respectable total of 100 runs for the fall of 6 wickets, when his Highness applied the closure. His Highness played a faultless game and scored 44, not out, by magnificent cricket. He showed excellent defence, and played the bowling of M. D. Kanga with great confidence and ease. Mr. Patel in his turn showed his usual old form, and played capital cricket, and with Kutubdin managed to raise the score to 63 without the fall of a wicket. Mr. Patel scored 33 not out, all of which were obtained by careful and judicious cricket and against no inferior bowling. His Highness was greatly satisfied with the reception given to him, and the members of his team by Mr. Patel.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIE.

This tournament, which is always a great attraction, to both the European and Native population of Bombay, commenced yesterday afternoon. The contest was started in the year 1882, and has been carried on annually ever since. The previous holders of the handsome trophy presented by the Gymkhana have been the Central India Horse (3 times), the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, Vikar-ul-Umrah's team (Hyderabad), 7th Hussars (3 times), and lastly Jodpore 1st and 2nd teams, the Jodpore 2nd team being the present holders. The cup is a challenge one, but on two occasions a duplicate has been presented to two teams, who won three years consecutively, the Central India Horse, carrying it off in 1882-83 and 84, and the 7th Hussars, winning in 89-90 and 91.

The paucity of entries this year is to be attributed, we believe, to a series of fortuitous circumstances which have prevented teams from entering; rather than to any wane of interest in the game. Notably the 7th Hussars, who are under early orders for Africa, found it impossible to enter. It is, however, a subject of much regret that Poona with the great number of votaries of the game that she possesses could only muster one set of players to represent her. Again, we hoped that the Military Section of Bombay would have been able to get together a team, but *l'homme propose*.

As matters stand only three clubs have sent representatives—the Bombay Gymkhana, the Poona Horse, and Paigah. The latter are the favourites for the cup.

The Bombay Gymkhana, who have had the good fortune to draw a bye—an event almost we believe unprecedented—are represented by the following players:—1, Fischer; 2, Ellison; 3, Cecil Gray; back, Prevost. Of these only two are old hands, *viz.*, Gray and Prevost. Prevost is always at his post, and is a tower of strength to his side; being one of the safest backs on this side of India, he is well mounted and thoroughly understands the game. Gray, too, a veteran, is a sound player, and always shines more in competitions than in ordinary practice play. Ellison is a very keen player and a hard rider, and makes the most of the stud under his command. Fischer has come on a lot lately, and plays No. 1 as it should be played, being perfectly unselfish and keen in riding off. A word or two about the Bombay ponies. As usual, the Gymkhana are not strong in well-trained animals; though some individual ponies are distinctly first class. It is really very hard on the Bombay team that they have not, like all other regimental and club teams, a polo pony club. It is a great strain upon those sportsmen who represent our Gymkhana that they have to rely entirely upon their individual pockets to supply them with the sinews of war, and it speaks well for their pluck and energy that they continue the contest, being thus heavily handicapped.

The Paigah team, who are the favourites with the crowd, are a good lot and play a fast game; but are liable at times to pass the ball across the ground more in accordance with the rules of Association Football, than the strict canons of polo. They have a very good lot of fast and well-trained animals, having bought from the 7th Hussars several that played in the last Umballa and the late Poona Tournaments. The following are the representatives of Paigah:—1, Meer Kyruba; 2, Sheik Abood Rahman; 3 Neaz Mahomed Khan. Back Mahomed Hoosein Beg. The Poona Horse are all old hands at the game. They have a good level lot of ponies, the greater part purchased last season, being well trained and in good condition. Of the, players Raymond, who plays No. 3, received his early education in the game on the Bombay ground, and so is quite at home on it. Grantham, the back, obtained his experience with the Scinde Horse; and Newnham, thoughinclined to be a little sticky, is very sure on the ball. Gordon, too is a good exponent of the game and a keen rider. The honorary secretaries are to be congratulated on the state of the ground, which, though verging on the hard, is yet free from dust and in excellent condition.

The umpires for this tie were: Captain Mayne, Central India Horse; and Captain Wynne, 23rd Regiment, Goal Judges: Messrs. Birkitt and Remington. Time-keeper: Mr. S. B. Ker.

Play began at 4-36 p.m., the Paigah team defending the Municipal end goal, and the Poona Horse taking up their position in front of the Gymkhana goal. The colours of the Paigah team were black and yellow, the Poona Horse wearing French grey.

1st Round.—On the ball being thrown into play the Poona contingent got possession, and carried it forward, but it was returned by Paigah back. Some up and down play then followed till Paigah No. 1 got away with the ball from the centre, and driving it hard down the ground scored the first goal within three minutes of the game being started. This success put a lot of life into the Hyderabad team. On changing ends Grantham secured the ball, but it was well saved by Hoosein Beg. A case of crossing was directly after given against Paigah, and the penalty free hit was taken by Raymond. Paigah, however, saved and drove out at the upper end, when the ball was thrown in. Gordon secured, and playing very well had a good run down the ground, but could not pass the Paigah back. Paigah following up the ball was taken in front of the Poona Horse goal, when off side was given against Paigah. The hit, however, went wide, and time was taken for change of ponies. From the hit off Paigah got away to the centre, but Gordon saved well, and the ball was returned by Paigah back. The play was now very fast, the ball being dangerously near the Poona Horse goal, when the bell rang for the end of Round 1. Score: Paigah 1 goal to *nil*. Time—8 min. 34 secs.

2nd Round.—The Poona Horse drove out, and some give and take play took place in the centre. Raymond then got away, but the Paigah back saved, and the ball was taken up the ground and hit out in the upper corner. The Paigah horse getting on the ball brought it down to the Poona Horse goal, and after several good passes Paigah No. 2 put it between the posts, thus scoring the second goal for the Hyderabad team. Score: Paigah 2 to *nil*. When ends were changed Paigah got the ball out of the *Mela* but it was well returned by a back-hander of Grantham. The Poona Horse now shewed to advantage, Raymond and Newham combining very well for a run down the ground, but unfortunately the ball went out of play. On the throw in Newnham came to the front with a couple of good strokes, but by a hit of hard luck the ball went wide of the Paigah posts. Time was then taken. The game upto now had been very fast, when Paigah took the hit out. Play went on in the centre, Grantham stopping an ugly rush on the part of Paigah No. 1 and 2. Gordon then got possession and brought the ball through, but there was nobody backing him up, and when he lost it was taken down to the Poona Horse goal, but the shot failed. The bell then rang for the end of the second round. Score: Paigah 2 goals to *nil*. Time: 16min. 34secs.

3rd Round.—On play being resumed the Poona Horse brough, the ball away. A decision was given against the Paigah for hustling, and a free hit accorded. The game then took place in the centre and some up and down play followed. Paigah then got well on the ball, and rushing it up the ground finished up by their No. 3, dribbling it through the posts out of the scrimmage in front of the goal, thus scoring three goals to nothing. After the hit out some loose play followed till the ball was hit out. When the ball was thrown in the Poona Horse got away, Gordan being quite alone in his run, but the shot at goal missed. Paigah No. 2 at this moment had lost his stick. Directly after the ball was started a claim for crossing was given against Paigah; the free hit, however, went wide. The Paigah back then hit out and had a run up, but could not pass Grantham After this some loose play took place till the ball went behind the Poona line.

Time was taken for changing ponies. When the game was started the ball was kept by the Poona goal, and after some finessing on both sides was driven behind. The Poona men then made a determined rush for the opposite goal, but the ball was brought back, and a melee formed in front of the Poona goal when the ball was driven through their goal by Paigah No. 1. The bell then rang for the finish of the 3rd round. Score: Paigah 4 goals to *nil*. Time—25 Min. 51 Sec.

4th Round—When play was started Paigah got through to Grantham, but he returned to the centre, Poona then took the ball down to the Paigah goal but the ball went behind. At this time the Poona men were somewhat pressing the opposing team, but they managed to save. Time was taken. Paigah then ran down the ground, but passing wildly across let in Grantham, who drove out at the upper side. Give-and-take play then followed till the ball went behind the Paigah goal. On resuming a foul was given against Paigah, and off the free hit which was taken Newham put the ball through, thus scoring the first point in the game for the Poona Horse. Score: Paigah 4; Poona Horse 1. On changing ends a melee took place in front of the Paigah goal, but their back got it away, and taking the ball down the ground it was hit behind the Poona line. When the ball was brought out Paigah got away, and by some really good play took it down towards their opponents' goal, No. 2 eventually driving it through. Score: Paigah 5; Poona Horse 1. When play began again Grantham came through to the line, but could not save it going behind Raymond, and Newnham shewed up in the scrimmage which followed the hit out, and Raymond had a shot at goal, but it went wide and was signalled as a subsidiary. Score: Paigah 5; Poona Horse 1. The bell then rang for the end of Round 4. Time: 35 min. 09 sec.

5th Round.—Only 4 min. and 51 secs. remained to play, and the game waxed fast and furious she Paigah team shewing up very well at this period. Directly on starting they rushed the ball down and scored a goal in the first minute of play, making the sixth to their credit; they directly after this scored a subsidiary. Repeating the same tactics they outrode Poona all round, and scored another goal. Score: Paigah 7 to 1. There was only left 1min. 46 sec. and the crowd began to get excited. On starting the ball went behind the Poona goal, and on being brought out Paigah rushed it down again, but the shot went very wide. The bell then rang, and so concluded the first tie of the Bombay Polo Tournament. The Paigah team are a good lot, and certainly no one expected them to spread eagle the Poona men as they did. Poona, we believe, have altered the position of their players quite lately, and this is a mostu nfortunate thing to do just before a tournament threw them very much abroad. Without doubt the smartest team won. One or two of the ponies of the Paigah lot are very fast—a black in particular, ridden by No. 1, having the legs of all other animals on the ground. There was an enormous crowd to watch it, and the native contingent cheered to the echo the deeds of their compatriots. The tents of the Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs, and the spaces reserved for European spectators were well filled.

The Bombay Gymkhana have now to play the victors of to-day.

The final tie will be, as arranged at present, played off on Saturday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton which port she left on the 11th September, calling at Port Said on the 21st and Suez on the 22nd; she has brought 20th Hussars, consisting of 20 officers, 7 ladies, 4 children, 533 non-commissioned officers and men, 50 women, and 47 children, for Mhow, and drafts consisting of 49 officers, 11 ladies, 8 children, 655 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 31 children, in all 1,193 men, 71 women, and 78 children. She had a fine passage throughout. The Victoria will leave Bombay on the 10th instant with the 7th Hussars for Natal, and thence the 3rd Dragoon Guards will be conveyed home. The following are the names of the officers.—

From Southampton to Bombay.

Lieut-Col W J Irwin, 20th Hussars
Lieut-Col H T Lugard, R A
Lieut-Col W. Peacocke, R E
Lieut-Col A Corcelli, R E
Lieut-Col C Hoskyns, R E
Surgeon-Lieut-Col and Mrs R Blood, A M S
Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs J H Moore, A M S
Major and Mrs T B Weston, 20th Hussars
Major and Mrs H G P Beauchamp, 20th Hussars
Major R (Hon) Leigh, 4th Drag Guards
Surg-Major H H Johnston, A M S
Surg-Major F H M Burton, A M S
Major H W Brackenbury, R A
Major and Mrs F S L Penno, 2nd Welsh Regt
Surg-Major and Mrs L Haywood, A M S
Capt and Mrs W D Whatman, 20th Hussars
Capt A M B Jones, 20th Hussars
Capt G T G Edwards, 20th Hussars
Capt and Mrs H R Manton, 20th Hussars
Capt and Mrs G W W Evans, 20th Hussars
Capt and Adjt J Whitaker, 20th Hussars
Capt A R Heneage, 5th Drag Guards
Capt and Mrs H C Dugdale, 16th Lancers
Capt R F A Sloane Stanley, 16th Lancers
Capt W M Doyne, 21st Hussars
Capt T H E Dauncey, 21st Hussars
Capt and Mrs A R Reynolds, R E
Vety Capt and Mrs Lees, A V Dept
Lieut A O Jacob, 20th Hussars
Lieut G W Stannus, 20th Hussars
Lieut H Bremner, 20th Hussars
Lieut H B O Williams, 20th Hussars
Lieut T E Bayley, 20th Hussars
Lieut G V Davidson, R A
Lieut W W James, 20th Hussars
Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs J N Crawshaw, and two children, 20th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs F Tallard, two children 20th Hussars
Lieut J J Richardson, 11th Hussars
Lieut D W Chetwade, 19th Hussars
Lieut G T Scott, R E
Lieut and Mrs B Leicester, 1st Cheshire
Lieut W N Lushing, 2nd R Irish Rifles
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs C H Farbrother, and 6 children, 5th Drag Guards
Lieut E H E Green, R E
Lieut A G Pritchard, Indian S Corps
Lieut C P Wynter, Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut G M Swiney, 20th Hussars
2nd Lieut Lee, 20th Hussars
2nd Lieut F J Gosset, 20th Hussars
2nd Lieut C E St J Harris, 5th Lancers
2nd Lieut J B R Russell, 16th Lancers
Surg-Lieut F R Buswell, A M S
Surg-Lieut C E Pollock, A M S
Surg-Lieut F A Symons, A M S
Surg-Lieut J H Rivers, A M S
Surg Lieut B W Longhurst, A M S
Vety Lieut and Mrs A S Trydell and child, A V Dept
Vety Lieut W F Shore, A V Dept
Vety Lieut F N Carr, A V Dept
2nd Lieut J Johnston Stewart 2 Arg Suth High
2nd Lieut A P Berthon, 2 R Muns Fus
2nd Lieut C C A A Hughes, Unattached List
2nd Lieut F S Keen, Unattached List
2nd Lieut D O'B Dawson, 2nd S Lanc Regt
Inspector H McIlroy, A Schools
Staff Surg P W Bassett-Smith Royal Navy
Rev E H Cross, DD, Chaplain
Rev R F Collins, Chaplain

From Suez to Bombay.—Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs J McDonald and child, 2nd Welsh Regt.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The entertainment given on Tuesday evening, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, was completely successful. In spite of the sultry weather, there was a very large attendanee. Some little disappointment was felt when it was announced that Miss Douse was prevented by indisposition from keeping her engagement, but the satisfaction of the audience was, for all that, unbounded. The entertaintment was opened with a Part Song by the children, "'Tis music," which they sang with great softness and precision to the piano accompaniment of Miss Collett, one of the teachers in the Girls' School. This was followed by Mr. Marshall Reid singing with much acceptance "Anchored," by Michael Watson. Mrs Candy and Mrs. Macbeth filled up the gap caused by Miss Douse's absence by playing a lively duet on the piano. Mrs. Squire's song "The first Spring day," was loudly applauded, and on an encore being demanded by the delighted audience she responded very prettily with a song of our childish recollections, "Sally in our Alley." The three Plantation songs were most popular, Mesdames Squire, Macbeth, Little, Chitty, the Misses Murray, and Messrs. Nicholson and Reid taking part. Mr. Sell's performance with Indian Clubs, Miss Collett again presiding at the piano, was so well received and an encore so vociferously called for, that he had to follow it up with a display of acrobatic feats on and off a chair—exercises most exhilarating to the younger portion of the spectators. Mrs. Macbeth's song, "The old and the young Marie," was heartily applauded, and but for the late hour an encore would undoubtedly have been demanded. We have heard the opinion that Mr. Acworth's recitation was a gem of the elocutionist's art, not to speak of the deep pathos of the story of the "Prince," an episode of the American war. Mr. Nicholson's rendering of the song, "The deathless Army," was enthusiastically received, and in response to an encore he gave in his own inimitable way a comic song, to his own piano accompaniment, which only served to heighten the mirthful effect. The large gathering dispersed to the music of the National Anthem, highly pleased with the proceedings. Mrs. Candy, who has taken a leading share in organizing the entertainment, and has had the greatest portion of the responsibility of getting it up, played most of the accompaniments. The school-room was very tastefully decorated, and great credit is due to the Head Mistress, Mrs. Clancy, for the trouble she has willingly undergone in superintending the details inseparably connected with a public entertainment of the kind. We understand that between Rs. 350 and Rs. 400 have been realized from the entertainment.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[By Telegraph.]

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 2.

The Representative Assembly commenced its sittings to-day. About an hour previous to the Dewan's opening address the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Sir James Gordon, the last Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the First Resident after rendition, was performed by the British Resident in the presence of a large assemblage of officers and representatives. Mr. Mackworth Young spoke in feeling terms of the death of the late Maharajah, who had had the statue of his friend and guardian, Sir James, executed, but had not lived to unveil it. He eulogised the services of Sir James Gordon to the Mysore State, and ended by appealing to his audience to strengthen the hands of the Maharani-Regent and the present administration, which contained the trusted agents of Sir James Gordon and the late Maharaja. The ceremony over, the whole of the assemblage, with the British Resident, adjourned to the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices close by, and the Dewan delivered his annual Dusserah address. His Excellency began by observing: At this Dusserah festival we meet under the shadow of the great calamity which has deprived us of the masterhand that guided the destinies of this State in the ways of peace and progress during the past fourteen years. Our late Sovereign passed away in the prime of life and in the midst of a most beneficent career, and his Highness' untimely death was lamented as a great national misfortune throughout India. It evoked feelings of wide-spread sympathy in England, and it was deplored as an Imperial loss by the British Government. For us, his Highness' subjects, whose welfare for ever occupied the foremost place in his heart, it is impossible to cease to bemoan our great loss. Time cannot assuage our sorrow. The many monuments of his Highness' rule will ever remind us of the nobility of his character and the beneficence of his aims in our affliction. However, we have the great consolation to know that his illustrious Consort is with us to guide us and encourage us in the task of the administration, and what is more, though stricken with sorrow as she is, our Sovereign Lady has with exemplary self-denial placed the prestige of her great name, her rare intelligence, and her great heart at the disposal of her loving subjects by consenting to preside over the Government of the country as Regent of the State. It is our earnest hope and prayer that under her enlightened guidance and the blessings of the Almighty the State may continue to grow and to prosper, and that seven years hence, when his Highness our young and beloved Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur enters upon his noble inheritance, he may find that his birthright has been conserved and improved under the care of those, who, under the ægis of the British Government, are entrusted with the great responsibility of administering the country during his minority.

He then gave the Financial statements, which showed that the Revenues of the State were the highest on record, amounting in the past year to 180 lakhs—175 lakhs from ordinary sources; and 5 lakhs from railways. The portion of the State Railway mortgaged to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company showed a deficit of nearly five lakhs, while the railways which were the State's absolute property, earned three and a-half per cent. on the capital outlay. The Kollar Gold Fields branch having earned as much as 8·1 per cent., the surplus of the year, after deducting the railway payments of nearly nine lakhs, amounted to seventeen lakhs, and the closing balance to 127 lakhs. The Dewan then briefly passed in review the working of the principal department of the State, and finally, by special command of the Maharani-Regent, gave a brief retrospect of the late Maharaja's reign, which ran as follows:—Before concluding this address, gentlemen, it is her Highness the Maharani-Regent's desire that I should give in this place a brief retrospect of his Highness the late Maharaja's rule during the past fourteen years. On the 25th March, 1881, his Highness was invested with the administration of the State, and he entered upon the duties of that exalted position under specially onerous conditions. During the long period of fifty years the State had been administered by the British Government, but unfortunately it had to encounter towards the closing years of that administration the most disastrous famine of which we have any record, and by which one-fifth of its population was swept away. The accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of Rupees had disappeared, and in its place there had come into existence a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government, the cash balance had become reduced to a figure insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the administration, every source of revenue was at its lowest, and the severe retrenchments which followed had left every department of the State in an enfeebled condition. Not discouraged by these difficulties, his Highness from the very commencement set before himself as a first duty the protection of the State from the consequences of future famines, and railways and irrigation works thus engaged his earliest attention.

The record of the first four years of his reign is one of a severe and sustained struggle, crippled resources on the one hand and increasing railway expenditure on the other imposing upon the new administration as the first condition of its success the most vigilant financial management, and his Highness had the satisfaction of achieving by the end of 1884 the completion of the first 140 miles of the State Railway from the current revenues of the State and a small local loan of twenty lakhs. Then came the relief afforded by the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to complete the State Railway to Harihar from a capital borrowed in England, and his Highness was thus enabled to devote the available resources of the State, and carry out large irrigation works in tracts most requiring this kind of protection. Under the circumstances above described the administration at the start of his Highness' reign was necessarily very highly centralized. The Dewan or the Executive Administrative Head had the direct control without the intervention of departmental heads of all the principal departments, such as the land revenue, forests, excise, mining, police, education, mujroyi, and legislature. As the finances improved, and as department after department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate heads of departments were appointed for forests and police in 1885, for excise in 1889, for mujroyi in 1891, and for mining in 1894. His Highness was able to resolve upon the appointment of a separate Land Revenue Commissioner only in the latter part of 1894, but for several years previously the administrative duties of this department had been delegated to a single Councillor, empowered to dispose of all the ordinary work of the department, and to a Committee of two Councillors, vested with the appellate and revisional powers of the Government under the Land Revenue Code in quasi judicial matters. Similarly, the ordinary work of the departments of Local and Municipal Funds and of Legislation had been made over to individual Councillors, and the executive duties of the Education Department had come to be more and more delegated to the Secretary. Thus the administrative policy of his Highness' reign was one of progressive decentralization, and his Highness' reign was attended with a remarkable measure of financial success. It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakh. During the first three years the revenues from all sources were generally stationary, and in the fourth year there was a considerable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the next ten years the improvement year after year was large and continuous. Comparing the year 1880-81 with 1894-95 the annual revenue rose from 103 to 180¼ lakhs, or by 75·24 per cent., and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works and purposes of public utility the net assets amounted to over 176 lakhs, in lieu of the net liability of 30¾ lakhs, with which his Highness' reign began. The measure of financial prosperity above described was not secured by resort to new taxation in any form or shape, but it was mainly the result of natural growth under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and railways, the execution of important irrigation works, and the

general expansion of industries; it being in some measure due also to improved management of the particular sources of income. The land revenue demand rose from 69 to 96 lakhs, or by 39 per cent., and the occupied area from 6,154 to 9,863 square miles, or by 60 per cent. The excise revenue quite quadrupled itself during the fourteen years owing to the elimination of middlemen, to a system of cheaper manufacture and higher duties, to the more vigorous suppression of illicit manufacture, to the increased consumption accompanying the growth of industries, the expansion of public works and railways, and the great rise in wages. The revenue from Forests more than doubled itself, while under Stamps and Registration the increase was 6·5 and 1·24 per cent. respectively. The Important industry of Gold Mining took a firm root in the State during his Highness' rule. In 1886 a professional examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore was made, and the results were duly published for the first time in 1886-87. Royalty on gold formed an item of our State revenue, and it reached the substantial figure of Rs. 7,33,000 last year, on a production of gold, valued at £844,000. A geological survey for the complete examination and record of the mineral resources of the country was established in 1894, and is now in full working. In 1881-82 his Highness abolished the *halat* on coffee at 4 annas per maund, and established a new Coffee tenure. Combining the advantages of a permanent settlement with low rates of assessment, the coffee area increased by 28 square miles. The European planters own 56,000 acres, and the Native planters 102,000 acres. The khistbandi was postponed by two months, so as to enable the ryot to dispose of his produce on advantageous terms. The revenue laws were codified, and vexatious restrictions on the enjoyment and transfer of land were swept away, and the freer relinquishment of unprofitable small parcels of land was allowed. As a means of remedying the agricultural indebtedness a scheme of agricutural banks on strictly "co-operative" principles was introduced last year. The area of reserved forest increased from 643 to 1,704 square miles, and 35 square miles of new plantations were formed. The number of Government and Aided Schools rose from 866 to 1,797 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 8,19,810. The increase in the number of boys was from 39,413 to 83,398, and in that of girls from 3,000 to 12,000. Eight hundred Primary Vernacular schools, fifty English Middle schools, five Industrial schools, two Normal schools, thirty Sanskrit schools, one first grade English college, and three Oriental colleges were newly established during his Highness' reign. One hundred lakhs were spent on the original irrigation works during his Highness' reign, making an addition of 355 square miles to the area under wet cultivation, and bringing an additional revenue of 8¼ lakhs. With this addition the area protected by irrigation at the close of 1894-95 was 1,558 square miles. The expenditure on Irrigation in 1880-81 was Rs. 3,19,000. In the first four years of his Highness' reign it averaged 4½ lakhs, in the next four years eight and a-half lakhs, and in the last six years thirteen and a quarter lakhs. Special encouragement was afforded to the construction of a large number of new irrigation wells—individually small, but in the aggregate a most important work of famine protection. Rs. 4,18,500 were sanctioned as loans for these wells, of which 1,078 had been completed, benefitting 7,000 acres of land. No additional tax is levied on the dry lands converted into garden and wet by the aid of these wells. In addition to the expenditure from Local Funds 6¾ lakhs from the State revenue were devoted during his Highness' reign to new roads and to the maintenance and special improvement of the existing ones. The mileage of roads rose from 3,930 to 5,107. The Malnad roads received particular attention, and the special expenditure upon them was Rs. 11,44,000 in the coffee tracts, and Rs. 6,36,000 in the remaining Malnad. At the rendition the length of the State Railway open to traffic was 58 miles. The addition made to it during his Highness' reign was 315 miles, at a cost of 164¼ lakhs. During his Highness' reign municipalities were benefited to the extent of 1¼ lakh a year by assignments from the State revenues, and the District Funds were also benefited to the extent of ¾ lakh a year by the transfer of 657 miles of roads from the District Fund to the D. P. W. Budget. Special attention to sanitation was an important feature of his Highness' reign, in addition to ordinary sanitary works carried out by the various District Fund Boards and Municipalities. His Highness devoted the large sum of Rs. 27,15,221 from State revenues for the improved sanitation of the capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore, and of the larger mofusil towns throughout the State.

(To be concluded.)

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W. P. Roberts, Hampshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

The 12th Bengal Infantry leave Nowshera for Bareilly on the 3rd instant, on relief by the 37th Dogras.

Veterinary Captain D. C. Pallin, A. V. D., having rejoined at Lucknow from leave, proceeds to Allahabad for duty.

Captain E. C. Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been promoted Major in the 16th Lancers, and embarks next month to join the latter regiment.

Surgeon-Major G. J. Coates and Surgeon-Major C. J. Haslett, A. M. S., have been nominated for service in the Bengal Command, and will embark for India about the end of this month.

The list of officers qualified as Instructors in Army Signalling, now published at pages 622—30 of the Indian Army List, will be rearranged by regiments instead of alphabetically as at present, commencing on 1st January 1896.

Captain Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at present an Attache in the office of the Directors of Military Education at Simla, proceeds to Ranikhet to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction, *vice* Major Sherston appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters.

The provison of a platform and iron ladders in signalling station No. 1 which is on top of the private building hired for use as District Staff Office at Dilkusha has been sanctioned, and approval also given to the future maintenance of signalling stations at Lucknow as authorised charges.

Sanction has been accorded to the withdrawal from the Tochi Valley of No. 21 Field Hospital as soon as regimental hospitals can be formed. As regards medical arrangements for Wano, that post is to be formed into a permanent Cantonment with a reduced garrison, so the field hospital service is no longer required and regimental hospitals will be established as soon as practicable. Orders for demobilising No. 16 Field Hospital will therefore issue in due course.

Sanction was given during last May to the regular troops in the Gilgit Agency being considered as on Field Service for purposes of all concessions and privileges from the 1st March 1895. As the troops in the Gilgit Agency have returned to their stations, the Government of India have decided that the regular troops in the Gilgit Agency have returned to their stations, the Government of India have decided that the regular troops in the Agency shall from 1st October revert to the enjoyment of the concessions in force previous to the issue of orders above referred to.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	2	25 p.m.	22	59
Teheran	2	2	48 p.m.	...	14
Suez........	2	3	0 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 2nd October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	...	46	..	3
" Karachi	...	33	...	2
" Madras	...	24	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 1.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·7

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... ... 82·6
2 p.m. ... ... 85·9
4 p.m. ... ... 84·7

MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

There are no less than forty items on the agenda for the October meeting of the Corporation, which commences on the 10th instant. The first recommendation from the Standing Committee is accompanied by a copy of Counsel's opinion, (that of Mr. J. D. Inverarity) to the effect that expenditure incurred in one year in excess of grant cannot be paid out of grant for the following year. The Standing Committee also report that they have sanctioned the deposit in certain banks of Rs. 4,50,000 of surplus funds, for a fixed period of twelve months at 4 per cent. interest. They forward detailed lists of unexpended balances of grants from current revenue and loan funds for 1893-94 and previous years of Rs. 97,970-15-8 and Rs. 17,02,068-7-0 respectively; and request sanction to the payment of the same from surplus cash balance and loan fund. The Acting Commissioner reports that when the 18 plots of land on the Connaught and Sussex Roads were put up to auction only one plot was sold at Rs. 13-8 per square yard; the reserved price being Rs. 13. The remaining 17 plots could not be sold, as they did not fetch the reserved prices. One of the reasons assigned for people not coming forward to purchase the plots was the condition regarding the frontage and reservation of a strip of land for a common passage. Mr. Snow agrees with the opinion of the Executive Engineer that the plots should be put up again for sale by auction without any conditions as to frontage, height of plinth, reservation of strips of land 10 feet in width for the formation of streets, or the reservation of a bid. Mr. Snow also writes asking sanction to the leasing to the Kurla Municipality 107 square yards of land at Kurla, lying over the Vehar pipe line and Railway crossing on the approach road to new Kurla Railway station.

As already announced in these columns Counsel's opinion will be laid before the meeting on the question whether the Corporation have power under the Municipal Act to provide at their discretion for the lighting (a) of private streets and (b) of carts, lanes, or other places not being "streets" and not vested in the Corporation. The Acting Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity reply as follows:—

If the Corporation is of opinion that lighting in cases (*a*) and (*b*) is likely to promote public safety, or convenience, we are of opinion that section 63, clause *k*, authorizes expenditure on such lighting. Such discretion is not in our opinion taken away by section 305, which authorizes the Commissioner with the sanction of the Standing Committee to require the lighting to be done in a different manner. It is to be noticed that the power in section 305 is given to the Commissioner with the sanction of the Standing Committee. The powers under section 63 are exercised by the Corporation, and we fail to see how such powers can be limited by a special power given to another person. It is also to our mind very doubtful whether on the true construction of section 305 the Commissioner can require any one to light a private street unless at the same time he requires them to level, metal or pave and drain by the same requisition. If he cannot call on them only to light, section 305 has a very limited application and this would afford our view additional support.

It will be remembered that Mr. Roughton decided at the July meeting that a motion for lighting Kandawady Lane and Nawee Wady Lane was out of order because he held, the motion to be *ultra vires*. The opinion of the two eminent counsel referred to above was therefore also asked as to whether the President of the Corporation has power to rule that a motion or proposition, otherwise in order, shall not be submitted to the Corporation on the ground that it is *ultra vires* or not within the authority of the Corporation to pass, and whether the Corporation are concluded by such ruling or not. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity reply as follows:—

We are of opinion that the President can rule whether a particular proposition is in order, and we think that a proposition ultra vires of the Corporation is not a proposition which is in order, e.g., suppose an extreme case, that it was proposed to pass a resolution abolishing the office of Municipal Commissioner, we think the President could prevent it being put. The Corporation are not concluded by such ruling if it is incorrect. Application could be made to the High Court under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act for an order compelling the President to perform his duty and put the proposition if it was in fact a proper one.

One important item of business will be the receipt of an interim report from the Committee appointed on the 22nd April last to prepare and forward a representation to Government regarding the Police charges, recommending that the monthly instalment of Rs. 30,000 plus Rs. 1,240 per mensem paid by the Corporation to Government on the basis of the budget grant of four lakhs should be calculated on the basis of five lakhs, being the amount payable to Government and increased to Rs. 41,666-10-8, subject to deduction of monthly rent charges, about Rs. 1,250; also recommending that the payments since the commencement of the current year should be adjusted on the same basis and the deficiency on the past instalments, amounting to end of last month to Rs. 62,560-5-1 be made up, adding that it will be necessary for the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of one lakh for the current year. This settlement, which has, we understand, been agreed to by Government will be generally regarded as a satisfactory one. The notices of motion include one from Dr. N. N. Katrak relative to the prevention of effluvia from gully traps in open chambers in Bazaar Gate Street; and another from Dr. De Monte, relative to the closing by the Acting Commissioner of the burning and burial ground at Worli, and asking that the notification for the closing of the ground be withdrawn for the present. Mr. Cuffe will formally bring forward the question of the hour of meeting by moving that the President be asked to consider the advisability of fixing 4 o'clock for future meetings of the Corporation. Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed has been led by the facts which transpired at the inquest regarding the Dongri Street fatality to give notice of a proposal to ask the Acting Commissioner to report (1) whether it is obligatory on the Building Department of the Municipality to render prompt assistance and to remove bodies, from the *debris* of fallen houses; (2) what means are at present available for the removal of such persons; whether such means are sufficient, and, if not, what appliances are needed for the purpose and the cost of the same. Mr. K. E. Dadachanji will move for the Acting Commissioner to report as to what steps he would recommend to be taken in order to enable the Health Officer to give an account of the sanitary condition of the primary schools working under the Corporation in his quarterly reports; he will also move that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is very desirable to improve the open side drains of Khetwadi, which, owing to their defective gradients from the series of puddles create a nuisance highly detrimental to the health of the people living in that locality, and that the Standing Committee be requested to make a financial provision for such improvement as may be deemed necessary in the ensuing budget. The notices of motion of Dr. Bahadurji regarding the water-supply which were held over at the last meeting on account of his illness, will also be brought forward. Dr. Viegas will propose that the Corporation consider that the time is now come when the Commissioner should, under section 79 of the Municipal Act, again prepare and place before the Standing Committee a schedule setting forth the designations and grade of the officers and servants who should, in his opinion, be maintained, and the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances which he proposes should be paid to each.

Drainage questions will occupy a good deal of attention. Proposals are forwarded from the Special Drainage Engineer for the Sewerage by gravitation of certain portions of the Ferguson Road and Chinchpokli sewerage districts at a cost of Rs. 81,617 as provided in the budget for the current year. Mr. Snow reports that the Shone system of sewerage at Colaba is now sufficiently completed to allow of the drain of the Tramway Company's stables being connected with the sewer in Colaba Causeway. In the portion of Colaba shown on the plan submitted, marked 5 a-51813, which comprises the lower part and the outfall of the Tramway Company's drain; the whole of the house drainage connections can be immediately proceeded with and the necessary steps are being taken to serve notices with this object on the house-owners within that portion of Colaba. The sewerage of the whole district of Colaba will probably be completed by the middle or end of November next. Further notices, similar to those previously mentioned, will be served upon house-owners from time to time as the sewerage works proceed." A petition from 71 ratepayers of Parel village will be laid before the Corporation, asking that the decision to make them pay the cost of connecting their houses with the main sewers may be rescinded. In reference to the petition, which has already appeared in these columns, Mr. Snow writes:—

The petitioners appear to assume that because the Corporation (no doubt for valid reasons) saw fit to defray the expenses of the house-connections in the first Drainage Sections, Agripada and Queen's Road, etc., they thereby committed themselves to paying for the house-connections to be set up thereafter in the remaining portions of Bombay. Such an assumption need, I think, hardly be taken seriously and is in itself quite untenable. The important matter of the petition is contained in paragraph 3, and in connection therewith I have the honor to submit a statement showing the owners' names, cost of house-connection, annual rental of house, value, probable income of owner per annum. This information has been carefully compiled, and I believe it to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. A scrutiny of this table shows that in most cases the Parel house-owners are not men of affluence, and no doubt the expense of the house-connections will form a considerable burden on their incomes; still I do not think such considerations should have much weight in a matter of this public importance, and the Corporation have already declined to defray the cost of any more house-connections except those in the first Drainage Section, Agripada, Queen's Road and Girgaum. It is possible that the Corporation might be willing, under the circumstances of these cases, to advance the necessary sum for these house-connections, Rs. 43,116, and recover it in either of the alternative ways prescribed by sections 491 to 498 of the Municipal Act. In this way the burden might fall less heavily on the house-owners, and if that method was adopted, the usual percentage charges might be dropped. Finally, I would strongly recommend that, whatever method of doing the work is decided upon, no further delay be permitted in carrying out these house-connections, as, if any such procrastination is permitted, it means that the sewers constructed in various places at great expense will lie idle and the drainage of the City be indefinitely delayed. At present the result of these petitions is to delay not only the construction of the house-connections in Parel village, but also in Kala Chowki Road and other isolated parts of the City, the owners of property refusing to carry out such work until the matter under discussion is settled. As regards the right of recovering any moneys advanced for this purpose or expenses incurred for work done, I have consulted the Municipal Solicitors, and there is not a shadow of doubt on the point.

Mr. Snow also writes requesting the Corporation to rescind their Resolution No. 3142, dated 30th June 1892, which authorised the postponment of the carrying out of house-connections in the city, pending the report of the House-connections Committee. The report has now been received and it is very necessary the work should be no longer delayed. He adds that rules have been drawn up in consultation with the different heads of departments, adopting the recommendations of the House-connections Committee. He further states that it may be presumed with certainty that the original grant for connections will have to be supplemented owing to low exchange, import duty and the alterations in the size of cast-iron fitting.

Mr. Snow reports that the Bombay Tramway Company have applied for sanction to extend their lines from the present terminus at the south foot of Hancock Bridge over that bridge and along the Mazagon Road as far as the junction of that road with Nesbit Lane and Matharpakadi Road. He forwards for inspection plan and conditions of the proposed extension which will not affect the funds of the Municipality. The Corporation will consider the Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1894-95. The Joint Schools Committee have written requesting the Corporation to agree to such a modification of the Committee's by-law (4) as may remove the existing restriction with regard to the employment of Mahomedan and female teachers. They also request the Corporation to effect, with the permission of Government, an amendment in the Committee's by-law (4) so as to admit of the appointment of Matriculates, University School Final men, or persons holding University degrees as teachers of the English classes attached to some of the Municipal Schools on pensionable salary with a claim to pension. The Secretary to the Committee writes:—

According to the By-law, certificated teachers alone are entitled to pensionable pay. But, as a general rule, they do not know English, while it is obvious that for the English classes English-knowing teachers should be employed. The services of such men cannot be had for Rs. 10 per mensem, which is the maximum salary payable to a non-pensionable teacher, and therefore the English classes cannot have the kind of teachers absolutely necessary for them. The rule enjoining the employment of certificated teachers only on pensionable salaries is intended for, and applicable to, vernacular schools, the course of studies prescribed for the examination to which these teachers are subjected being purely vernacular. In a series of rules published by the Educational Department for the guidance of Anglo-Vernacular schools, it has been distinctly laid down that "all teachers of English must be 'qualified', i.e., must have passed the Matriculation or some other public examination importing a sufficient knowledge of English to teach it properly." Agreeing with the Department in the necessity of employing teachers having a sufficient knowledge of English for the Anglo-Vernacular classes, the Joint Schools Committee consider that the standard of culture of Matriculates, University School Final men, and persons holding University degrees, is equal to that of a certificated teacher not knowing English.

An important item of business will be the Acting Commissioner's communication forwarding letter from the Water Engineer, containing detailed estimates for proposed extensions and renewal of mains from the Executive Engineer with his opinion on the proposals of the Water Engineer. The Acting Commissioner reports that the Secretary, Port Trust, has brought to his notice the serious inconvenience experienced on account of the present inadequate arrangements for the supply of water to the Tank Bunder District. It has been recommended to the Corporation to lay an 18" main from Kala Chowki Road along the new Tank Bunder Road, and the proposal is before the Water Committee. The Secretary, Port Trust, states that the development of the Port Trust property along the new through road from Kala Chowki to Mazagon is reported to be seriously hindered by the want of adequate water-supply. Under the circumstances Mr. Snow requests that the matter be brought before the Water Committee for their urgent consideration and the necessity of that Committee resuming its deliberations pointed out.—The Acting Commissioner asks for sanction to the purchase, on certain conditions, from Hadji Adum Sidik, for Rs. 12,000, of 140 2/3 square yards, or thereabout, of ground at Nowrojee Hill, required for the new road from Chinch Bunder Road to Dongri Street.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr Javerilal Umrashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Fitzgibbon, and Captain Walshe.

TRANFERES IN THE PASS BOOK.

The Committee recorded memorandum No. 12898, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4484, dated 3rd October 1888, the following transfers made to the Municipal general fund pass book, *viz.*, on 9th September 1895, Rs. 1,50,000 from the 23¼ Lakhs Loan for drainage and other works deposit account; and on 13th, idem, Rs. 1,50,000 from ditto.

MR. AIBARA ONCE MORE.

The next item on the agenda was letter, dated 26th ultimo, from Mr. Framji Adurji Aibara, on the subject of his drainage scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulhoy Visram proposed that the letter be assigned to the waste-paper basket. (Laughter.)

Captain Walshe: Let us see what it is.

Mr. Harkisondas: Oh, please don't read that tomfoolery and bosh! (A laugh.)

Mr. Barrow: As there is a petition addressed to the Corporaion the committee must deal with it formally.

The Chairman then read a resolution as drafted by him and the Secretary to the effect that it be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the same be recorded.

The resolution was carried.

GAS ILLUMINATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read certain papers forwarded by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the opinion of the Standing Committee, the papers being in regard to the question of liability for damages which may be claimed for loss from fire caused by gas illuminations alongside the public streets.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe a Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Dharamsi, Javerilal, K. M. Shroff, and Captain Walshe, to consider and report on the question.

The Committee then adjourned.

DUSSERAH DURBAR AT NANDOD.

A correspondent writes:—The usual annual durbar in connection with the Dusserah was held, to-day, by the Administrator, Colonel F. W. Snell, in a large shamiana pitched for the purpose on the new Paddock ground. The time fixed for the durbar was 7-50 a.m., but long before this the leading gentlemen residing in this principality, the officers of the State, the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, the Dumaldars, relations of the Raja, and the inamdars began to arrive, and by 7-25 a.m. all had occupied the seats assigned to them. The Fouj Superintendent and the Personal Assistant to the Administrator were on the spot at an early hour, and saw that everyone was conducted to his proper place. Among the officers present were Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw, the Senior Assistant Administrator, Mr. Clabby, the State Forest Officer, Mr. Sykes, the Executive Engineer, Mr. N. R. Majmudar, the Sar Nayayadish, Mr. C. R. Jefferies, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ravibhadra, the Treasury Officer, Mr. Bhaishanker, the Survey Superintendent, Mr. Motibhai, the Fouj Superintendent, and others. The Kumars Ramsingji, Kiritsingji and Narsinhsingji arrived at 7-28. They were immediately followed by Kumar Shri Chhatrasingji, the guard-of-honour presenting arms as he entered the shamiana. Maharana Gambhirsingj arrived punctually at 7-40. As he alighted from his carriage the guard presented arms, the saluting battery firing a salute of eleven guns. His Highness was met near his carriage by the Senior Assistant Administrator and the Personal Assistant, who conducted him to a seat to the right on the dais. As his Highness entered the shamiana all the assembled durbaris stood up and remained in that position till he took his seat. Exactly at 7-50, Colonel Snell arrived in a State carriage, being escorted by six sabres of the Rajpipla Cavalry. The guard-of-honour presented arms just as he came near the shamiana and the battery fired a salute of eleven guns in his honour as soon as he took his seat on the dais, left to his Highness. The Colonel was received on alighting from his carriage by the Senior Assistant Administrator and the Superintendent of Police. As he entered the shamiana all rose, and the seats were not resumed till the Administrator had gained his seat. After a short while the Senior Assistant Administrator advanced near the dais and announced that the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi were present, and they might be permitted to make their obeisance to the Administrator. On the requisite permission being granted, they were called up near the dais before the Administrator, and after they made their *Fajim* they went back to their seats. This being over, Colonel Snell rose and delivered the following speech in a very clear voice.

'Your Highness, Kumar Shri, and Gentlemen:—Another year has come round, and on me has devolved the pleasant duty of welcoming you to the Dusserah Durbar. It is gratifying to find such a large and representative assembly of people from all parts of the Rajpipla State, and though I have been among you for scarcely two months, I nevertheless feel, from what I now see, that the condition of the people is prosperous. The administration is being conducted on lines which cannot but conduce to the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants. Railways have been projected, and already one from Ankleshwar to Pardi is in course of construction, and I hope that soon after the next Dusserah festival it will be open for traffic. The extension to Nandod will then be taken in hand, and on its completion you will be within easy reach of the great centres of trade in Western India. These satisfactory results have not been attained without a vast amount of watchfulness over the resources of the State by those who have gone before me, and it is gratifying to know that the able work of Colonel Stace and Mr. Shewan will always be green in the memory of the people. There is an increasing desire for education, and the wishes of the people are being met by the immediate opening of a High School, which will enable their sons to qualify here for the University Entrance and School Final examinations, and will save them the expense and uncertainty which an education away from home in Nariad, Baroda, and Ahmedabad must of necessity entail. Fortunately the State is free from debt, and though its financial position could not have been more satisfactory in the few years it has been under British Administration, it is nevertheless such as to admit of lasting improvement being made in many directions. A scheme for a water-supply by gravitation to Nandod is being considered, and if successfully carried out, will be a work of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants of this town. In 1893, owing to an abnormal rainfall, much of the country which is drained by the Karjan river was under water, and the crops suffered to a corresponding extent. Last year the rain fell inopportunely with the result that the crops were materially injured. I am glad, however, to say that things are looking brighter this year, and that the cultivators are expecting a fairly good harvest. The town of Nandod has been protected from the effects of any future floods by dams, which have been built in accordance with the advice of Mr. Whiting, who was for years the Superintending Engineer under the Government of Bombay. The outlay on account of these precautionary measures was unforeseen, and as a consequence certain contemplated public works of less importance had to be abandoned. I have touched on a few of the more important points which have come before me in the short time I have been in this state, but I hope that next year when we meet again I shall be in a position to speak from personal experience about other matters which I am precluded from dwelling upon to-day. I must now in conclusion, thank your Highness, Kumar Shri, and Gentlemen for being present at the durbar this day."

On the conclusion of this speech the Administrator was loudly cheered by all present.

Mr. K. B. Dhunjishaw then translated in Gujerati the Administrator's speech for the benefit of those who did not understand English. This being over, *attar pan*, and garlands were brought in. The Raja and the Heir-apparent were decorated with garlands by the Administrator; the Kumars, the leading durbaris, Thakors and Bhayats by the Senior Assistant Administrator; the Sar Nyayadish decorated other Inamdars and Dumaldars; the Personal Assistant, the principal officers of the State; the Thanadar of Nandod and the Administrator's head-clerk, the rest of the officials and other gentlemen.

When everyone had received *attar* and *pan*, the durbar was dissolved. The ceremonies on the arrival of the Administrator, the Raja, and the Heir-apparent, were repeated on their departure. Thus ended the durbar, which, I need hardly say, passed off most successfully.

A STUDENT'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, X. Y. Z., is perfectly correct in his views. The Headmasters only take the advantage of this resolution. Their only object is to bring credit upon themselves and on their schools by detaining them. But they never think that they mar the future prospects of their own pupils. I hope the Syndicate will make some change in their resolution, and will listen to reason a student's complaint.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. C. H. BATLIWALLA.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE AUSTRALIAN TURF.

Among the recently published statistics in connection with the past Australian racing season was the gruesome return that thirty riders and seventy horses had been killed. Commenting on this the writer of "Turf Tattle" in the Melbourne "Sportsman" says:—

Why should there be more fatal racecourse accidents in Australia than in England? The figures are so very disproportionate that sooner or later a commission of inquiry will have to be instituted, and a thorough investigation made as to the main causes of these catastrophes.

The only feasible explanation of the inordinately long death-roll of Australian jockeys are—First, that we race all the year round here, and that, unlike Englishmen and humanitarians, we have no close seasons either for steeplechasers or flat-racers. Secondly, we race very much faster over timber in Australia than they do in England and Ireland.

But even these two explanations are hardly, I think, sufficient to account for the vast preponderance of racecourse fatalities out here as compared with the records of other racing countries. Our horsemen, as a body, are not one whith inferior, and if they were that answer wouldn't be applicable, for we are killing off the best as well as the worst—Corrigan and Bourke, to wit, two of the pluckiest and most skilful jockeys who ever "looked at a lep."

Very much the same excessive number of fatal accidents have this season happened in the hunting field and when we discover the real reasons for the racing disasters, we shall probably find a fitting explanation of the falls in the slower sport.

At present, however, while deploring the fatalities on the turf, we are at a loss for a suggestion calculated to improve on the existing condition of things. As I write I have facing me my little picture gallery of photographs of jockeys who during the last ten years have died in harness; Alec Robertson, Archie M'Guines, Dick Rowe, J. Huht, Tom Corrigan, Martin Bourke, Donald Nicholson, Flannagan, Paddy M'Gowan, Helmes and Charlie Lewis, Just eleven, and this by no means exhausted the list of killed during the past decade. Might the lives of any of these horsemen have been saved if the conditions and methods of our racing had been different?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The withdrawal of the troops from the Swat Valley except the garrison at Chakdarah was successfully accomplished on Saturday, on which day Khar was vacated. Everything is reported quiet so far along the Malakand-Chitral route.

The Government resolution reviewing the report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1894-95 shows that the net additions to the system during the year have been 1,941 miles of line and 4,001 miles of wire. Private traffic increased by over three lakhs in value, and the number of private inland telegrams rose by nearly 200,000, while foreign private telegrams were nearly 19,590 more numerous than in the preceding year. The inland private traffic has practically doubled in the last decade.

The Secretary of State for India has expressed his cordial concurrence in the opinion recorded by Sir Henry Fowler, as to the skilful manner in which Sir William Lockhart carried out the operations against the Waziris, and the excellent conduct of the officers and men under his orders. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the grant of the India medal with a clasp inscribed "Waziristan 1894-95," to all troops employed on duty beyond Kajuri Kach between the 22nd October 1894 and the 13th March 1895, or beyond Jandola or Mirian between the 17th December 1894 and the 13th March 1895, both dates inclusive in each case.

Mahomed Sadik Khan, who was Khan of Lalpura at the time of the Cavagnari massacre, and who later on fled from our Political Officers at Dakka in the early part of 1880, has at last come under the displeasure of the Amir Abdur Rahman. Mahomed Sadik has led a very chequered career for fourteen years, his last post being that of petty Governor of Khewa and Shiggi on the south-west border of Kunar near Jellalabad. A few weeks ago the inevitable summons came for him to proceed to Kabul and render an account of his stewardship. The Khan, one of the most wily of Mohmands, saw that flight alone could save him from torture and death. Hastily collecting his family and taking such portable property as he could lay hands upon, he fled eastwards. He was closely pressed by the Amir's troopers who followed in pursuit, but he managed to reach Salala in the Mohmand country, where he is quite safe from Abdur Rahman's anger.

Recently in Singapore the golf caddies organized a strike, and elected to sit in picturesque groups, discussing the situation and admiring the golfers carrying their own clubs. The grievance, so far as can be gathered from conflicting accounts, is that one of the Club servants thrashed sundry caddies for playing foot-ball on the ground. Thereupon the club carriers, being smaller than the "boy" and unable to fight him, retaliated by taking a holiday. It was ladies' day, says the *Straits Times*, and the sight of noble dames with clubs under their arms, was almost pitiful. Perhaps, however, the state of the male player's carrying huge bundles of their own and of the ladies' clubs was more pitiful—unless it was chivalrous and inspiring. It may be that all the more pleasant and well earned was the tea in the moonlight when the game was over. The strike is not likely to continue, and, as a matter of fact, when the circumstances of the strike became bruited abroad, a small army of urchins, without sympathy for the ordinary caddies, were soliciting employers. But it was inconvenient while it lasted.

For the first time in the history of the Madras High Court writes a contemporary one of its Puisne Judges Mr. Justice Best, expressly resigns the Civil Service in order to take up the appointment of Chief Justice to the Mysore Native State on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Of course the learned Judge will in addition draw his pension of £1,000 a year, or at the present rate of exchange, Rs. 1,500 a month. In all he will thus receive Rs. 4,000 per mensem—an income which will slightly exceed his present salary as a Judge of the Madras High Court, *viz.*, Rs. 3,750. Moreover, there will be very much less work to be done in the Mysore High Court and the climate is extremely agreeable; so the change may be regarded as a pleasant and remunerative sort of semi-retirement. When the Mysore State was under the administration of a British Commission during the minoriey of the late Maharaja, a Judicial Commissioner was the supreme Judicial authority in the province; but on the rendition of Mysore in 1882, on the late Raja attaining his majority, it was arranged that the highest tribunal in the Principality should have three Judges, one of whom was to be the Chief Justice. A Madras Civil Servant, Mr. Plummer, who had long experience as a District Judge, was chosen as the Chief Justice; and he was permitted to resign his service, so that he could draw his pension of £1,000 a year, in addition to the emoluments of his new appointment. His two colleagues were of course natives—one a caste Christian and the other a Brahmin. Mr. Plummer retired from the Mysore Service only a short while ago, when the Native Christian Judge was made Chief Justice; but the latter was a few months ago translated to the newly created Executive Council of the State, and the Dowager-Maharani-Regent expressed a wish to the effect that the Chief Justice should be a European officer, and the appointment was accordingly offered to Mr. Justice Best. The Madras High Court thus loses one of its ablest and most popular Judges, and great regret is expressed on all sides at Mr. Best's approaching departure.

The Amir is in Kabul and in good health, but his *hakims* are of opinion that he should pass the winter months in a warmer climate, and it is said that his Highness intends to go this cold weather to Jellalabad.

Two notables in the service of the Amir have reached Peshawar with their families as fugitives from Jellalabad in consequence of being accused of having regular correspondence with other Afghan refugees. Many of their relatives have been arrested at Jellalabad.

Gholam Haider has up to date captured about eighteen forts of the Kafirs.

With respect to the report of the Committee on the Education Code for European Schools in India, observes a contemporary, the following details will be found of interest. One part of the new Code, the chapter on Training Colleges, is not discussed in the report, as the Committee have obtained the consent of Government to address them separately on this point, there being some diversity of opinion among the members on it, and a new scheme for Training Colleges having been put forward since the Committee dispersed. The new Code as proposed will, we believe, be found to follow, in some of its most important features, the Code as now worked at home. Individual examination of scholars is no longer to form the basis of calculating the Instruction grant, but the general efficiency of the school and the character of the teaching will be the points which the inspector will consider of the most vital importance. The grant will be almost entirely based upon average attendance, supposing that the school is efficient. Special consideration will be given to orphanages and schools for poor children. Schools will be debarred from teaching subjects in cases where the Education Department think that the staff is insufficient or incompetent, or that there is no time available for the proper teaching of them. All teachers will be required to be "recognised" by the Department as fitted for their particular work: improvements have been made in the arrangements for the engagement and proper training of pupil-teachers, and the Code has been entirely remodelled and brought up to date. Other important and interesting subjects, such as compulsory education, the best means of helping poor Eurasians and Europeans to gain a living by giving them a suitable education, the introduction of one general examination with special additions to it for all departments of the public service for which separate examinations are now held, and other matters are, we believe, discussed in the report. The Committee was, as our readers may remember, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, with the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Brother Fabian, and Mr. Carter, Rector of St. Paul's School Darjeeling, as lay members, and Messrs. Boutflower, Haden-Cope, Bamford and Marsden, the Inspectors of European Schools in the North-West, the Punjab, Lower Bengal and Madras, respectively, as official members.

The Khan of Nawagai, who lately professed hostility to the Amir, has now again written to Gholam Haider the Sipah Salar to use his influence with the Amir in his behalf.

The latest indigo reports estimate a probable outturn of 1,52,000 maunds for this season against 1,60,534 maunds last year. The Lower Bengal figures are higher by 1,500 maunds than the last estimate owing to unlooked for favourable manufacturing conditions.

It has now transpired that several of the caravans stopped at Kandahar were discovered attempting to smuggle merchandise to Quetta. The leading men of these caravans have been sent to Kabul to be dealt with by the Amir.

A circular issued by the Financial Commissioner requests that in future excise reports in Burma some account may be given of the way in which local opinion has been consulted, and the result of such consultation, when any increase is made in the number of licensed premises for the sale of liquor or intoxicating drugs. This information is asked at the request of the Secretary of State.

The arrangements for the Farewell Ball to Sir Arthur Havelock are being completed in Colombo. Tickets are fixed at Rs. 20 for gentlemen, and Rs. 5 for ladies. It is now beginning to be felt that some permanent memorial of Sir Arthur's *régime* should be provided, and the subject is being discussed.

The case brought against Mr. Harris, of the Chartered Bank at Colombo, for shooting a Tamil 'rickshaw cooly in the leg, was settled in court by the defendant paying Rs. 60 as compensation. The affair was the result of an accident with an air gun which Mr. Harris playfully pointed at the cooly, who was importuning a friend of his for more than his legal fare.

During the Waziristan expedition a great deal was written about "the lessons of Wano," and we hope that it was not written in vain. Now, however, writes the Lahore paper, that the campaign has been to some extent jostled into ancient history by more stirring subsequent events, one point stands out clearly, to wit, the entirely unexpected character of the campaign. The escort, as it was called, was not expected to have any fighting to do because the frontier officers had assured Government that the Waziris were well disposed. Nevertheless the anticipations of our Political Officer regarding the attitude of frontier tribes have been so often proved wrong, that Government ought by this time to be prepared to interpret them, like dreams, by contraries. Then a commanding officer, especially selected to command an escort across the frontier, would perhaps be better prepared to deal with an emergency.

Recent accounts of the blaze of diamonds displayed by Mdme. Adelina Patti when the "Queen of Song" appears upon the stage, have evoked some reminiscences, in a French contemporary, of the jewels worn by famous actresses in the past. It appears (says the *Globe*) that Mdme. Patti has surpassed all her predecessors in the splendour and value of her jewels, but others have been no less proud to exhibit these convincing proofs of the enthusiasm of their admirers. In the earlier years in the present century Mdlle. Mars was famous for her diamonds. In fact, the announcements of her approaching performances often informed the public that "Mdlle Mars will appear with all her diamonds." Mdlle. Duverger, another star of the dramatic firmament, who has long since ceased to shine, was famous for her emeralds, so much so that managers were wont to make it a necessary condition of her engagement that she should wear them on stage. Coming down to more recent times—to the period of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, when all Europe flocked to the Varieties to see and hear Offenbach's "Grande Dutchesse"—Hortense Schneider owed something of her success to the splendour of her jewelry. It is even related of her that she appeared in boots, the buttons of which were formed of precious stones. At a later date still Leonide Leblanc appeared at the Odeon in a dress covered with a mixture of pearls, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and saphires, estimated to be worth six hundred thousands francs. There is a "mot" attributed to Mdlle. Magnier which is worth repeating. When it was pointed out to her that her jewels were too magnificent to be quite in keeping with a part she was playing, the actress replied, "Quite true. I know I ought not to wear such large pearls. But I can't help it—I have no small ones."

A strange and adventurous life has just ended. The death of Mr. Willian Henry Hurlbert, the American, whose career in England and in his own country was closed by the evidence adduced at the famous breach of promise trial, will revive curious recollections in the public mind. Hurlbert (the *St. James's Gazette* reminds us) fled the country as soon as he had reason to fear that a warrant for perjury would be issued against him. The warrant was sent out too late and Harlbert made good his escape. There was a tremendous hue-and-cry after him; but he was a masterhand in the matter of personal disguises, and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the journalistic detectives sent to find him by the American newspapers. When the whole outcry had died down, the news leaked out that he was living in disguise in Italy. There he has died, at the age of sixty-eight, after a long illness. He was a man of very great ability, and only just missed the highest success in more than one profession. A native of Charleston, he graduated at Harvard, continuing his studies in Berlin, Rome, and Paris. He joined the Unitarian ministry, and was well on the road to make a reputation in the States as a powerful preacher, when he left the pulpit for the Press. He was a contributor to *Putnam's Magazine*, and in 1857 joined the staff of the *New York Times*. This newspaper sent him into the South, where he was arrested and imprisoned; but he succeeded in escaping through the Confederate lines, after a series of adventures which he turned to good journalistic account. After a trip to Mexico for the *New York World*, where he was the guest of Maximilian, he was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and from thence to the festival of St. Peter at Rome. It was during this trip that he laid the foundation of his after association with European affairs. Returning to New York, he became editor of the *World* before it passed into the Pullitzer proprietorship. In 1883 he and Mrs. Hurlbert came and settled in London, where Hurlbert used his pen to further his social ambitions. It was while he was in the height of his London reputation that the breach of promise scandal came to fight in the courts. The Hurlbert defence, it will be remembered, was that a double, a certain Wilfred Murray, had committed the wrongs and written the letters laid to his charge. There cannot be much doubt, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that Wilfred Murray now lies dead in Italy, and will be buried with William Henry Hurlbert.

Mark Twain has made a public statement regarding his own position and the affairs of the publishing firm of Charles I. Webster and Co., in which he was the principal partner. It recalls the story of Walter Scott and his publishers. "It has been reported," Mark Twain says, "that I sacrificed, for the benefit of the creditors, the property of the publishing firm whose financial banker I was, and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit. This is an error. I intend the lectures, as well as the property, for the creditors. The law recognises no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the rules of insolvency and start free again for himself; but I am not a business man, and honour is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw." The largest single creditor of the firm is his wife, but she has taken nothing except retained control of the copyright of her husband's books. "The situation," Mark Twain explains, "is that the wreckage of the firm, together with what money I can scrape together with my wife's aid, will enable me to pay the other creditors about 50 per cent. of their claims. It is my intention to ask them to accept that as a legal discharge, and trust to my honour to pay the other 50 per cent. as fast as I can earn it." From his reception thus far on his lecturing tour, the genial humorist adds, he is confident that, if he lives, he can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of sixty-four, he can make a fresh and unencumbered start in life.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "induced draught" trials of the Magnificent have proved beyond question the superiority of the system to that of "forced draught." Induced draught is simply this. Fans are placed in the uptakes or funnels and draw the air through the furnaces, so that the more air that gets into the engine-rooms and stokeholes the better. There is no rushing of air, no unpleasant air pressure; whereas in the forced draught system everything is battened down and air is forced into the furnaces under pressure, generally with disastrous effects, such as fused fire-bars and overheated furnaces. At no time during the four hours' trial did the temperature in the engine-rooms or stokeholes rise above 78 deg., although it was an exceptionally hot day. Mr. Penn and the Admiralty officials, who were on board, were more than satisfied with the results. The engines worked without the slightest hitch from beginning to end, making 105 revolutions and working up to 1,200 horse-power. The speed obtained was 17·63 knots or 20·25 miles per hour. By the time the four hours' trial had finished the Magnificent had passed Hastings, having skirted the coast from the Nore, passing close to Ramsgate, Margate, Walmer, and Dover. The great test having concluded, Lord Charles Beresford, who was in command, and never left the bridge until he dropped anchor again at the Nore, tried the ship's turning powers with both engines full ahead, the circle being completed with a diameter of about 340 yards. He then stopped dead, and went full speed astern, reversed engines at full speed in opposite direction and did his utmost to find a weak spot; finally this splendid ship returned to her anchorage under natural draught, making 16 knots easily.

That we have not enough cavalry horses says the "Army and Navy Gazette" is only too evident when in so small a body of cavalary as the squadron of the 3rd Hussars, which led the way as a scouting party and screen to the first division on its way to the manœuvres, there are not enough horses for all the rank and file. When the divisional troops defiled before the Duke of Connaught, previous to the departure from Aldershot, several dismounted troopers followed in rear of the 3rd Hussars transport waggons, striding along in their jack boots with that heavy drag of the leg peculiar to the cavalry man. In continental armies the number of horses is greatly in excess of the number of men, but with us the reverse system is the rule. And yet there are some authorities who are foolish enough or unpractical enough to say that it does not matter. At the same time they expect cavalry regiments to be thoroughly efficient when brought under the gaze of the military critic at manœuvre time. What with the many disadvantages under which he serves, and the few openings which present themselves for future employment when his period of regimental services is over the life of the ordinary British cavalry commanding officer can scarcely be considered a happy one.

England continues to pursue an active and energetic foreign policy, and shows herself alike fearless and reckless of whatever conflict she may thereby provoke between herself and one or other of the Great Continental Powers. This independent and defiant attitude was easily maintained so long as England's neighbours were not sufficiently powerful to resist. But those unequal conditions of the situation are now altogether changed. The Anglo-Indian army exists chiefly on paper, and besides this, there is no reliance to be placed upon the Native Indian levies, who are as likely as not one day to turn their weapons against the comparatively small British garrison. When that event arrives it will not be a repetition of the abortive rebellion of 1857. An active and aggressive and defiant foreign policy on the part of any single Power nowadays requires to be backed by a huge fighting force. England has no military force worth speaking of, and yet she assumes a dominating and provocative attitude which may ultimately involve her in incalculable disaster.

Much as it is to be regretted there can be no question that the "Northampton" system of entry and training has turned out to be anything but the success which it promised. This is not in respect to obtaining recruits; that part of the programme has been most satisfactory to those concerned, although some queer yarns are afloat as to the methods employed to persuade youngsters to join. Nor can any fault be found with the system of training so far as it goes, for in the time, and with the material wonders have been worked. But the real test was applied when these lads, hastily picked up and only half trained, were distributed to seagoing ships. Here they have proved a deplorable failure, serving to do little more than swell the doctor's and the defaulter's lists. It is the old story of "cheap and nasty" over again; if you want a good article you must be prepared to pay a good price for it. In the opinion of those who ought to know, the sooner the "Northampton" is paid off the better for the Service, and it would be far better to fill the places of those she might send into the fleet with marines, for the discipline of the barracks does break the recruits in, while that of the training ship does not, probably because sufficient time is not given for the purpose. As a naval officer of experience writes: "The saving by shortening the period of training is dearly bought."

Naval customs die hard, and it is good that they should do so, for there are few of them that cannot be shown to have excellent cause for their existence. There is no gainsaying, however, that with the advent of new material some of them have lost their value, and all that can be hoped for is that those which take their place will stand equally well the test of time. For upwards of three centuries the ceremony of manning yards in honour of Royalty, or those officials entrusted with the duties of the Lord High Admirals, has been in vogue, and although changes in the rigging of our ships gave it hard knocks it has lingered on. Now the Queen has in all probability dealt it a death-blow, for when her Majesty, passing through Portsmouth Harbour the other day, saw the boys of the "St. Vincent" gallantly "dressing" the yards, as their predecessors 300 years before had "dressed" the yards of the ships in the Medway for her illustrious predecessor, Elizabeth, she ordered them to discontinue the performance at once. It was like the Queen's usual thoughtfulness for others to dispense with this feature of the ceremony, and much as many may regret the disuse of the ancient and pretty spectacle, there can be few to contend that it is still necessary.

The first volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion" has just been issued under the authority of Congress. The second volume is in the press, and probably two will be issued during the year. It is expected that the series will comprise twenty-five volumes. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Rush is superintending the work, which will rank with the "Army Records," and doubtless form a most valuable addition to naval history.

No opportunity is lost, by the interchange of international courtesies, of preserving the memories of Toulon. Admiral Avellan has just given another testimony of this spirit by presenting to the town a bronze statue representing a bluejacket, who carries upon shields the arms of Cronstadt and Toulon. In writing to the mayor, he says that himself, the commander-in-chief, and his officers of the squadron which visited Toulon in 1893, desire by this gift to testify their friendship, and to perpetuate the memory of the warm and hospitable reception which was given to them when they set foot upon the French shore, and which followed them until their leaving it, as well as of the touching and delicate attentions of which they were the object on the part of the population of Toulon. The statue has been deposited in the local museum, where, in the words of the mayor, it is "to perpetuate the friendship of two great peoples."

The "Marine Francaise" reproduces from the "Petit Colon Algerien" a statement that the French Minister of Marine has instructed Admiral Ernest Fournier to establish an autonomous naval station on the African coast provided with the means of repairing and refitting the smaller classes of warships, so as to avoid the necessity of sending them across to Toulon. This new command and repairing yard are, as the "Petit Colon" asserts, to be at Biserta, but it adds—and the statement is repeated with with stronger touches by the "Petit Revue Marseillaise"—that Admiral Humann, Chief of the Staff, is much opposed to the idea of the Minister. Upon the strength of this impression, the "Petit Revue" makes an attack upon the Admiral. It asserts that Biserta is as firm a base for operations in the Mediterranean as the Pescadores are for operations in the China seas, and adds that, despite the advice of Courbet, it was Admiral Humann who counselled the politicians to abandon those islands. The "Marine Francaise" will not credit this statement, though holding as strongly as its contemporaries that the development of Biserta is essential for the expansion of French power in the Mediterranean. Unmistakably the forward school in France will not cease to advocate this policy.

The Americans, having apparently succeeded in their endeavours to render wood fireproof, are going to make use of it in the construction of the new battleship "Iowa," and also for the new gunboats in contemplation. A piece of yellow pine was tested in presence of Secretary Herbert and several naval officers. It was only two inches thick, and was subjected to 1,000 degrees of heat in a furnace for the space of five minutes. Though resting on the coals it never blazed, and on being taken out it was found carbonised for about half an inch on the exposed surface; a piece of ash wood was also tested with a similar result.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-8 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6, MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th September:—

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

Submitted accounts for the year ended 31st March 1895, which have been duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors. Read the following letter from the Accountant General, dated 18th September 1895:—"With reference to section 58 of the Port Trust Act, I have the honour to forward, duly certified as correct, the balance-sheet and statements of the transactions of the Trust for the year ending 31st March 1895. The accounts show that during the year a portion of the Saw Mills property was sold for Rs. 15,125, out of which a sum of Rs. 11,675 was paid into the Bank of Bombay, on the 17th January 1895, to the credit of Government towards liquidation of the debt due to Government, and the remainder, Rs. 3,450, was appropriated towards meeting the cost of repairs to other buildings. I would point out that section 31 of the Act requires that the sale of any portion of the property vested in, or acquired by, the Board under or by virtue of the Act should be applied in liquidation of debt, and to request therefore that the sum of Rs. 3,450 may be so applied. I notice that the summary of the Revenue Account on page 26 shows an actual surplus of Rs. 7,933-3-2, while from the balance sheet and the New Works Capital Account (page 22) it appears that the amount was actually spent during the year on new works. I think, therefore, it would have been more correct to have included this amount in "Part II—Expenditure" as an appropriation to Capital for expenditure, as there was no balance at the end of the year. I would observe that, although the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements during the year 1894-95 has been certified to, I am not satisfied that it has been prepared on a correct basis. I am informed that the intention was that this statement should record the gross receipts and payments by description in cash and securities, also the investments made and realized during the year, omitting all adjustments by book entries and appropriations from one account to another. You will notice that this statement includes all book entries: for example, see the entries on page 61 (a), "Wages Account," on both sides; also the entries connected with the amount appropriated for repairs to buildings from the sale of property referred to in the second paragraph. See also the deduction entries on top of page 61. I have no objection if the Trustees desire to continue this statement in its present form, but seeing that all the transactions are embraced in the previous statements, the account under reference appears to be redundant. I would suggest, however, the addition of detail account of the income, expenditure and balances of the Depreciation and Replacement funds, as at present the balances of these accounts only are entered on page 5 (a) of the balance-sheet. The Trustees might also be asked to consider whether an account of the Provident Fund should not be worked out and submitted to the Trustees every half-year."

The sum of Rs. 3,450, the balance of the sale proceeds of the old buildings on the Tank Bunder property, should be paid to Government and adjusted in the accounts of the current year. The actual expenditure on the repair of the large shed, including that in the additions made to fit it for kerosine oil storage (Trustees' Resolution No. 141, dated 7th May 1895), should be included in the Supplementary Estimate as a charge against the fixed annual revenue surplus, repairs and alterations to newly purchased buildings required for bringing them into use being a Capital charge.

LAND LEASES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th September 1895, forwarding an application for a lease for ten years of 764 4-9 square yards of land, between Bhuawal and Nasik streets, on the Elphinstone Estate, at a rent of Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum, for a workshop to be erected thereon at a cost of Rs. 6,000, and recommending that the lease be granted, but that as the buildings will be temporary corrugated iron sheds, offering slight security for the fulfilment of the lease, a clause be inserted in the lease to prevent removal of the erection or any part of it before termination of the agreement and before rents are paid up. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the offer being Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for ten years, while most of the leases in the vicinity are for fifty years beginning at Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for the first ten years, is a favorable one and should be accepted, subject to the plot being set 40 feet further back from the Frere Road frontage, and to a covenant in the lease to prevent the building to be erected being removed or any part of it until the termination of the lease and thereafter until all rents have been paid.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, as recommended by the Land Committee. The draft of the lease to be executed should be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Land Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th September 1895, forwarding an application for the lease of 322 4-9 square yards of land on the Mody Bay Estate for a period of 50 years at the undermentioned rates of rent, viz.:—For first 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for next 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum; for remaining 30 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum; stating that the applicant proposes to build upon the whole area to be leased a building of one floor for a coach factory at a cost of Rs. 7,000, equivalent to Rs. 22 per square yard of space to be covered, and recommending that the lease applied for be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The draft of the lease to be executed should be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Land Committee.

WATER SUPPLY.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 4th September 1895, recommending, with reference to para. 3 of Trustees' Resolution, dated 20th November 1894, that, as his attempt to carry out the suggestion of the Municipal Water Engineer to obtain a better pressure by transferring the connection of the Trustees' 4" main at Mazagon to the new 9" main in Coppersmith Street has failed owing to the great depth at which the pipe is buried, a new pipe be laid, as shown in red on plan forwarded with his letter and connected with the 9" Municipal main, and that the old pipe be cut off and removed before the land is handed over to Mr. Mahomed Molloo. Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th September 1895, inquiring when a main is likely to be laid along the through road from Kala Chowki to Mazagon. Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th September 1895, intimating that the laying of a main along the road referred to forms one of the proposals now before the Water Committee of the Corporation, and, until the decision of the latter body is arrived at on the proposal, he is not in a position to state definitely as to when the main will be laid. Read memoranda, from the Engineer, dated 19th and 24th September 1895, respectively, reporting that the probable cost of altering the 4" water main, as shown on the plan above referred to, will be as follows:—Pipes, Rs. 337-8-0. Laying new pipes and removing old ones, excavating and filling trench, repairs to roadway, lead joints, removing old connection and making new one, shifting water meter, Rs. 212-8-0, Rs. 550-0-0.

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposals are approved, and the work, estimated to cost Rs. 550, should be carried out to the debit of the estimate for the coal wharf, the right being reserved to remove the Port Trust pipes along the section of the new road so soon as the Municipality lay the new main along that section.

A LOST BOND.

Read letter from Mr. Manilal Runchordas, dated 11th September 1895, reporting that he has lost a Port Trust Bond, No. 13816, for Rs. 500, and requesting that payment of interest accrued thereon be stopped and a fresh bond be issued to him in lieu thereof.

Resolution.—Notice should be given in the *Government Gazette* that Bond No. 13816 for Rs. 500 will be paid off three months after date of notice. Should no claimant appear within three years of the date fixed for payment of the bond, a fresh bond should be issued to the last holder on the necessary indemnity being passed and all expenses incurred by the Trustees being paid by the claimant.

TIMBER SLOPES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th July 1895, reporting that great inconvenience is caused to the timber trade by the want of a sufficient number of slopes at Tank Bunder and of a metalled wharf road to the west of the north timber pond, and recommending that four additional slopes be constructed, namely, two for the north pond and two for the middle pond, and that a roadway be made to the west of the north pond similar to the one opposite the middle pond. Read memo. to the Engineer, No. 3389, dated 23rd September 1895, enquiring whether it is not possible to defer both metalling the wharf and pitching the slope, as it seems quite possible that the Trustees may have to extend the Reclamation at the north pond further east to give more room for sidings and sheds, and observing that the estimate of Rs. 4,046 for 300 feet slope seems heavy. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 23rd September 1895, saying that, in view of the possible extension eastwards, it would be better to defer the metalling and pitching if the trade can wait and that the cost of the 300 feet slope is high in filling because of the greater depth, but in other items it is cheaper than the two small slopes; the cost per foot run is, for the long slope, Rs. 13-8, and for the small slope, Rs. 14-8 per foot.

Resolution.—The additional timber slopes in the north and middle ponds, estimated to cost Rs. 4,046 and Rs. 874, respectively, are sanctioned as a charge against Capital new works ordinary, to be included in the Supplementary Budget and met by re-appropriation or treated as a further charge against the 11½ lakhs loan. It is desirable, if possible, to defer metalling the wharf and pitching the west slope of the north pond, as the Reclamation may have to be extended eastwards. The slopes sanctioned in para. 1 will afford increased facilities for landing timber without resort to the west wharf, and the Traffic Manager should report if, in these circumstances, delaying these works will seriously inconvenience the timber trade.

THE BALLARD PIER.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd September 1895, forwarding plan showing in black figures the soundings taken at the Ballard Road Pier on the 20th instant, and in red those taken on 21st idem; the latter indicating that there are about 60,000 tons of silt to be removed; advising that the silt be removed at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,050 by employing the Teredo and working her overtime for 17 days as the dredging requires to be completed before heavy traffic begins, and observing that the employment of the Teredo at the Ballard Road Pier will delay her work in the Prince's Dock for half a month, but the time can be made up by working overtime on the channel.

Resolution.—The work should be proceeded with, overtime being allowed as recommended. The work being incomplete, the cost should be charged to Capital.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Sept. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 20th Sept. 1895.	For week ending 20th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 20th Sept 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	15	476	13	461
" " out of harbour	19	504	14	492
" transported.	4	302	9	345
" attended to.	1	35	...	37
" warped	2	54	1	42
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	3	207	6	237
Victoria Dock ...	6	216	5	201
Total ...	9	423	11	438
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	4	216	7	239
Victoria Dock ...	9	225	4	212
Total ...	13	441	11	451
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	3	...	8	...
Victoria Dock ...	6	...	8	...
Total ...	9	...	16	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS:—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	7	88	4	59
Victoria " " "	3	37	4	35
Total......	10	125	8	94

THE FAREWELL OF THE 7TH HUSSARS.

A "WILD WEST SHOW" AT MHOW.

A BETTER display of its kind has not often been seen in India than the Wild West Show with which the 7th Hussars entertained Mhow last week.

The phœnix goes to glory in a blaze: the 7th Hussars go to the Cape next week. That they should celebrate their translation by a flare-up was only right and proper, and quite in keeping with the reputation they have earned throughout India for doing the sporting thing.

The idea of a Wild West Show germinated originally, we believe, in the fertile brain of Mr. Beresford, whose capacity for getting over difficulties; whether in pursuit of a pig or a polo ball, is only to be equalled by his determination to create them where a prosaic nature has proposed plain sailing. With the able assistance of Mr. Dibble, the riding master of the 7th, he elaborated a programme which left nothing to be desired either in design or execution. The list of events, as will be seen, was much the same as that with which we have been arleady made familiar in the orginal. The variations were produced by local colouring.

Proceedings opened with the surprise and capture of bushrangers by police, which was effected to the usual accompaniment of much firing of revolvers and galloping. This was followed by some excellent displays of horsemanship by cowboys; and so we were gradually worked up to a pitch of expectation which began to culminate, when Colonel Cody requested that children might be removed to a safe distance from the ring on the entrance of the buck-jumping horses, of whom he apparently anticipated that, like eternity, they might scorn the petty limitations of time and space. They proved, as a matter of fact, more amenable to reason than their great prototype, and, like the unsuccessfull plunger, failed to break the ring, or anything else more serious than a stirrup leather: which, if a disappointment to anyone, was probably a relief to those who, with Touchstone, have their doubts about breaking of ribs being sport for ladies. The riding was very plucky, and the horses brim-full of potentialities.

The most attractive item on the programme was the driving of six horses by Mr. Beresford, himself bestriding a seventh. It was a triump of nerve and accurate handling, and the manner in which they negotiated the fences time after time at a good swinging canter, without making a single mistake, called forth the heartiest cheering of the evening.

From a spectacular point of view the Roman Chariot was perhaps the most effectiv event, and here we may be pardoned for supplementing the dribblings of our prosaic pen by a quotation from that greatest of sporting poets, the immortal Virgil:—

> Now to the ring the champions came:
> Agrestis, his majestic frame
> In tattoo-chariot borne:
> A stove-pipe, immemorial sign
> Of crowns stove-in by power divine,
> His kingly brows adorn.
> And young Ascanious at his side,
> In conscious throes of liveried pride,
> Surveys the mob with scorn,

Round and round they went like suburban trains (this is prose again, our own), now on the inner, now on the outer circle, till at last a bell rang, the station was reached, and the victor received from the fair hands of the ring-master a well deserved branch of peepul tree.

The entrance of the Dead wood coach, drawn by six mules was the signal for an incursion of creeping things which crawled round the edge of the ring "ventre a terre," assuming suddenly an erect position when they proved to be veritable Indians of the lethal tribe of the Bobbichikhanas, armed with bows and arrows and intent upon the capture of the passengers. As a great wit once said:—"It is the inevitable that invariably happens," and with a general sense or fulfi ling their destiny the unfortunate passengers, on the sight of these crawling black things, were incontinently seized with delirium tremens, and suffered themselves to be captured and tied to a tree. The coach was looted and the process of slow roasting the victims, familiar to the tribe, had already commenced, when the cowboys dashed in and effected a rescue; the passengers were replaced in their seats, a rough and ready transport was provided for the dead and wounded Indians, and the coach made a triumphant exit.

A meet of the Boulogne hounds succeeded, which was chiefly noticeable for the extreme elegance of the costumes worn by both ladies and gentlemen, and by the rapturous welcome which was accorded by some of the spectators to the leading hound of the pack, the undefeated Tobito.

A procession of all arms wound up the tamasha—cowboys, cowgirls police, chariots, coach sportsmen and band, preceded by the two clowns, who had borne no small part in the general entertainment.

As we have already stated, the 7th Hussars leave Mhow next week for the Cape. To say that they will be generally regretted is to be guilty of a platitude. That they may have a pleasant voyage and as good a time on another continent as they have had in Asia, is the sincere wish of the many friends whom they are leaving behind. If they do not find Africa lively, it is long odds but they make it so.—"C. and M. Gazette."

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

21-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

662-94—Hiralal and M—Surujvahoo alias Kahli vs Runchoredas Vithaldas Bhaishunker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao and another vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.

135-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Sacoor Hajee Cassum vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

136-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Cassum Moosajee and another vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

206-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Premkorebai vs—Custoorbai Hiralal and M.

385-94—Payne G and S—Tiruthdas Tejumal vs Kessowdas Kirutrai and others.

552-93—Brown and M—Sha Ludha Petraj and another vs Narondas Huridas and another—Payne G and S.

309-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balakdas Guru Gungadas vs Kipendas Guru Girdhardas - Crawford B and Co.

312-94—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Kanjee Lilladhur and others.

198-95—Mansookhlal D and J—Dyashunker Vithaldas vs Mariambai and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S—Part heard.

212-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.

398-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.

406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.

7-91—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Lalljee and another—Payne G and S and in person.

THE NATIVE PRESSS.

THE native papers unanimously approve of the selection of Mr. Justice Jardine as Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University for the next two years. "The appointment," says the "Native Opinion," "is excellent and, we are sure, will be hailed with joy throughout the Presidency. The Vice-Chancellorship not only represents learning but requires considerable administrative capacities, the want of which does often make an official term hopelessly resultless. In Mr. Justice Jardine, however, both these sides are adequately represented, and His Excellency the Chancellor being new to his office, the appointment of Mr. Justice Jardine will be extremely beneficial, not only in pilotting many a knotty educational questions safely, but in strengthening the financial position of the University." In the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," "No better selection for the Vice-Chancellorship of our University could have been made than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine. That he is a ripe scholar, no one can deny; and the overflowing learning, which sometimes makes his judgments from the bench so ornate and so much like literary essays, will better qualify him for the academical duties he will have to perform at meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate. He has hitherto taken very active interest in the cause of education, not only in Bombay but in distant and backward Burmah, too, where he did all but actually establish an independent university. His long judicial experience and the patience he has shown as a judge will, we venture to think, be specially welcome at this time to the Senate, which has had, rightly or wrongly, reason to complain of something like school-boy treatment at the hands of one who has not been able to add to the laurels of a great schoolar those of a model president. Mr. Justice Jardine is known for his independence and originality of thought, and we hope his Vice-Chancellorship will see an end of the partizan and clannish spirit that seems to have taken possession of the majority of our University Fellows, and thus pave the way for the right solution of many a difficult problem." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: "It is a matter of deep satisfaction to the Presidency at large that the nominee for the chair of the Vice-Chancellor of our University has had the approval of the Government. Mr. Justice Jardine, whom the leading native journals were the very first to recommend for that high and responsible office, albeit honorary, has already been gazetted to succeed Dr. Bhandarkar. We also congratulate Lord Sandhurst's Government for having so promptly and wisely responded to the popular wish by nominating Mr. Jardine. We are quite sure the cause of higher education at this juncture could not have been entrusted to more capable and experienced hands. We expect nothing but great practical good from the Vice-Chancellorship of the learned judge and scholar." The "Guzerati" is even more liberal in singing the praises of the learned judge and remarks: "We are glad government have selected Mr. Justice Jardine for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University in succession to Dr. Bhandarkar. It would be difficult to find an Englishman, more conscientious and laborious in his work and more digified and refined in his manners. He has had a distinguished, active and varied official career during the last thirty years. He has, however, taken care in the midst of his all-absorbing official duties to devote himself assiduously to the cultivation of that liberal learning on the acquisition of which under like distractions Cicero so often congratulates himself with pardonable conceit in his graceful orations and writings. A judge with a greater sense of solemn responsibility in dealing with capital offences has seldom sat upon the bench of the Bombay High Court. The new Vice-Chancellor has taken considerable interest in the compilation of the ancient Buddhist and Burmese Codes and in the educational advancement of Burma. With the Bombay University he has been associated for a long time in one or other capacity. He will be a strong Vice-Chancellor well conversant with the procedure and practice of public meetings, and the interpretation of rules and regulations. We once more welcome the appointment of Mr. Justice Jardine to the Vice-Chancellorship, and trust that during his regime our University will be placed upon a more enduring, healthy and representative basis, and secure the confidence and even the affection of those for whom it was established."

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Some of the vernacular journals entirely sympathise with Government in reference to sending in interpellations as early as possible. At the same time, the "Gujerati" remarks, "where elaborate references or inquiries are necessary, it would be quite open to government to postpone their replies. We congratulate Lord Sandhurst on his Lordship's public declaration that Government are desirous of answering questions as fully as possible, and we hope that the improvement that is perceptible in the mode of replying to interpellations will steadily increase and thus minimise the feeling of irritation that curt, misleading or unintelligible answers unavoidably engender." According to the "Kaiser-i-Hind" "H. E. the President wished honourable members to be early enough in sending their questions. We fear he really had not quite appreciated the difficulties of these members who are all extremely busy men. It is no joke in the first place to frame questions on a hundred and one subjects which crop up month after month on which pertinent interpellations might be put and for answering which the Council must sit out every forthnight all through the year. But when a Council meeting is only advertised a fortnight before and when questions have to be sent in 7 days, it is apparent that you cannot have more than 7 days, to frame questions and forward them. A day again is lost because the Government is at Poona. Now, are 6 days enough for busy men to think over and select a few out of perhaps scores of questions on various burning matters of the administration which affect the vital interests of those whom they represent? Surely, if Lord Sandhurst is desirous that questioning members should show some consideration for the convenience of Government, does it not stand to reason and justice that Government in its turn should show some consideration to members who as busily occupied as Government itself in their own avocations? Why not give full one month's notice beforehand? This would enable members to send in their questions fully a forthnight before."

WHAT THE DEBATE ON CHITRAL SHOWS.

Many of the native papers express themselves wholly disatisfied with the reasons given by the Ministry for the retention of Chitral. The "Subodha Prakash" observes: "The detailed account of the debate on the Chitral affair just to hand is interesting in more ways than one. First, it shows that with all its drawbacks, the liberal party alone could be expected to rise above the influences of the Indian Government and protect the true interests of India. Secondly it brings home to us the overwhelming strength of the present Government with its enormous majority. Thirdly, it shows that even among the ranks of the Conservatives there are some who are able to think for themselves in Indian matters. Fourthly it proves that in Parliament even independent members have to make their priciples subservient to party considerations. Fifthly, it brings to light the keynote of the character of Mr. Bhownuggree—his desire to live by pleasing others. Sixthly, it has given an opportunity to Mr. Maclean to earn the gratitude of the dumb millions of this country for his entering a strong protest backed up by a very interesting speech against the heartless manner in which the poor ryot's money is wasted over the inauspicious regions of the trans-Himalayan plateau The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is full of forebodings of evil and writes: "The notable Penjdeh affair set this ball of external aggression once more rolling. It has since rolled onward and onward fast, sometimes, with immense rapidity, somotimes at a slackened speed. It is rolling still faster and faster and in a northerly direction. Where it will stop it is not easy to say. Our fear is that it will roll on till the dreaded external cataclysm, which they are now madly trying to avert, is realised. The whirlwind is brewing. It may be far or near, but it is certain to come and overwhelm those who have sown the wind of this lunatic policy. For eighteen years they have been persistently at this object. For eighteen years the Simla clique has been consuming itself with fire on this account. It is burning with a desire to reach the very foot of the Pamirs! It will, therefore, be plain to the reader that the occupation of Chitral is fully cosistent with this fixed policy. Says the "Native Opinion": "The last mail brings to hand papers in connection with the above subject, simultaneously with Lord George Hamilton's speech on the Indian budget. Beyond the clap-trap of jingoistic opinions, favouring the retention of this newly acquired territory, there is absolutely nothing in his Lordship's speech that throws light on its side issues. On the contrary the noble Lord seems to fully recognise the heavy finalcial difficulties anent the new military road and its maintenance, but absurdly maintains that being once in Chitral, the Government cannot give it up."

THE PILGRIM SHIPS BILL.

The native papers are glad that the Pilgrim Ships Bill has been modified in some respects. The "Monitor," the new Mahomedan paper, remarks:—"The Select Committee would have done well to alter the measure in other respects also, but perhaps they were embarrassed by the fact that in this matter the hands of the Government of India are not quite free, and that they are to a large extent bound to carry out the dictates of the Home Government. It is to be regretted that due weight has not been given to the views and representations of the Mussulman community, which is the only community affected by the provisions of the Bill, and is remarkable that there was no Mahomedan member on the Select Committee." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: "The Pilgrim Ships Bill has, we see, undergone some tinkering at the hands of the tinkerers in the Select Committee. But it is rather doubtful whether the Mahomedans could express their complete satisfaction at the amendments. No doubt to a certain extent the objections raised by the several memorialists have been attended to. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Government reserves all arrangements of details for special rules to be enacted under the Act. It is here that our Mahomedan friends will have to exercise the greatest caution. We dare say they are not unaware of the fact that as a rule bylaws made under Acts are most arbitrary and oppressive. They are more harmful than the measures themselves."

RETROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION UNDER LORD ELGIN.

The "Gujarati" has some strong remarks regarding the legislation under Lord Elgin: It would seem as if Lord Elgin's regime is going to be conspicuous for legislation of a retrogressive and repressive character. The Police Amendment Bill, which was stoutly opposed is now an accomplished fact. But for the vigorous and general protests of the Mahomedan community, the Pilgrims Ships Bill would have passed into law unaltered. Sir. A. Millers precious bills to suppress touting and remove certain defects in the existing jury system are not only retrograde but even dangerous. In endeavouring to abolish the dalali system in places where it exists, he has asked the Indian legislature to act upon principles of law and evidence which expose even respectable lawyers to the machinations of an unscrupulous tout or of the over-zealous police. In the moofusil pleaders not seldom effectually protect the weak and the innocent against the excessive zeal of the police and thus incur their serious displeasure. In the districts the presence of pleaders is not always acceptable, especially in cases when the interests of the executive are concerned. If Lord Elgin's government were bent upon discrediting lawyers and depriving them of that freedom and independence which they now usfully enjoy, they could not have hit upon a better plan than the dangerous modifications which are going to be engrafted upon the Legal Practitioners' Act.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·646	E	3	98·0	74·9	61	...	13·98	—12·23
Agra	29·650	S W	3	101·5	74·8	51	...	20·25	—6·61
Cawnpore ...	29·713	WSW	2	95·3	73·6	68	...	24·20	...
Allahabad...	29·682	W	3	93·6	74·3	79	...	25·85	—9·53
Jhansi......	29·686	SW	2	98·1	75·2	50	...	28·27	—8·76
Jacobabad..	29·686	NNW	6	108·4	68·6	16	...	2·28	—0·45
Karachi	29·766	W	14	90·0	73·3	84	...	4·09	—1·59
Jeypore	29·699	WNW	3	101·6	69·0	52	...	21·46	—4·95
Ajmere	29·703	W	4	98·4	70·6	36	...	23·21	+3·44
Deesa	29·764	SSW	8	106·9	72·0	61	...	13·76	—11·86
Ahmedabad	29·790	SW	3	102·7	76·1	70	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·758	NW	12	104·6	72·9	64	...	11·87	—1·69
Rajkot......	29·787	W	6	100·9	72·3	70	...	17·36	—10·18
Veraval	29·825	WNW	8	82·5	78·3	91	...	14·96	...
Neemuch ...	29·765	WSW	11	97·3	67·7	78	...	25·20	—4·99
Indore......	29·785	W	3	92·7	70·6	74	...	29·25	—2·63
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore ...	29·729	W	2	89·9	69·6	76	0·09	50·96	—4·17
Hoshangabad......	29·778	Calm	...	93·4	72·7	82	...	40·01	—12·24
Khandwa ...	29·795	NW	4	94·2	71·1	74	0·01	22·05	—7·77
Raipur	29·751	WSW	7	89·8	73·1	81	0·05	41·45	—5·12
Nagpur	29·754	Calm	4	94·3	72·6	81	0·02	52·60	+8·48
Amraoti	29·775	SW	5	95·2	73·3	76	...	23·36	—8·15
Akola	29·775	W	2	93·9	72·7	74	0·03	24·41	—7·01
Surat	29·809	SE	G	93·7	73·5	83	...	27·65	—16·99
Malegaon ...	29·816	WSW	5	91·9	70·7	70	...	21·47	+0·69
Bombay......	29·861	SE	10	85·7	77·0	96	...	63·76	—6·41
Poona	29·861	Calm	2	89·0	69·4	86	0·24	24·41	+3·78
Ahmednagar	29·837	Calm	2	88·8	66·4	82	0·37	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·834	WSW	3	91·8	69·7	73	0·14	28·06	...
Sholapur ...	29·855	W	5	89·7	71·1	84	...	28·42	+3·08
Ratnagiri ...	29·864	SSE	7	85·4	74·9	83	...	81·18	—24·08
Belgaum ...	29·877	SSW	11	81·7	66·4	94	...	40·08	+3·12
Goa	29·858	S	10	86·1	75·4	87	...	81·84	...
Karwar	29·863	W	4	84·1	76·0	82	...	100·06	—14·94
Mangalore..	29·884	E	5	84·8	74·9	91	...	117·95	+15·16
Calicut	29·895	Calm	8	85·7	75·0	92	...	81·41	—3·06
Cochin	29·897	Calm	L	85·2	76·6	85	0·19	61·65	—11·44
Bangalore..	29·914	WSW	8	81·2	66·3	90	0·41	22·13	+2·80
Secunderabad......	29·818	NW	5	90·1	71·4	84	0·01	29·51	+3·40
Masulipatam.	29·791	WNW	7	89·5	79·1	87	...	28·80	+4·44
Bellary	29·856	SSW	3	89·7	73·9	71	...	13·83	+2·93
Cuddapah...	29·819	W	G	98·2	72·7	83	0·80	18·64	—1·75
Madras	29·855	WSW	5	90·0	71·0	89	0·69	16·04	—0·31
Coimbatore..	29·897	S	5	88·9	70·8	87	...	6·66	+1·54
Trichinopoly	29·883	Calm	2	91·5	75·4	77	...	18·57	+7·01
Negapatam..	29·879	S	8	90·0	78·2	78	...	17·70	+6·54
Colombo......	29·916	SW	8	84·5	79·0	81	0·08	19·75	—2·90
Aden	29·906	NE	13	88·8	78·8	65	...	0·20	—0·23

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J J H=0·12 (74·88); G T H=0·30 (62·86); St G H=0·08 (64·09); C P=0·00 (63·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and at Rajkot, Neemuch, Jubulpore and Masulipatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Delhi and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Ajmere, Agra and Delhi, and also along the West Coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Cuddapah, and in very large excess at Deesa. The minimum temperature is 5° in defect at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Belgaum and Mangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places to the south of latitude 20°. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Coo in, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras. A large area of low presure lies over the country about Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, where the weather is very unsettled. The winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local scattered showers are probable in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	73 38	62 56	64 01	63 91
Wednesday, Oct. 2nd	0 12	0 30	0 08	0 00
Total...	73 50	62 86	64 09	63 91
Total fall to Oct. 2nd 1894	87 01	73 18	74 13	63 90
Total fall to Oct. 2nd 1893	80 07	68 87	66 42	65 16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·824
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air......	·86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	SE, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	197
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	63·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Oct......	0·00

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—90 cases printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baria s—4 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lobelia s—10 kegs chemicals, G Damoder and Co; 41 cases medicine, provision &c., Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 131 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 9 cases medicine, Tyabjee and Co; 153 cases oilmenstores, and 6 cases soap, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy: 7 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 17 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Mikado s—14 bales brown papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—28 bales brown paper, and 5 cases note papers, N Cumroodin.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases soap, Abba Gunee.

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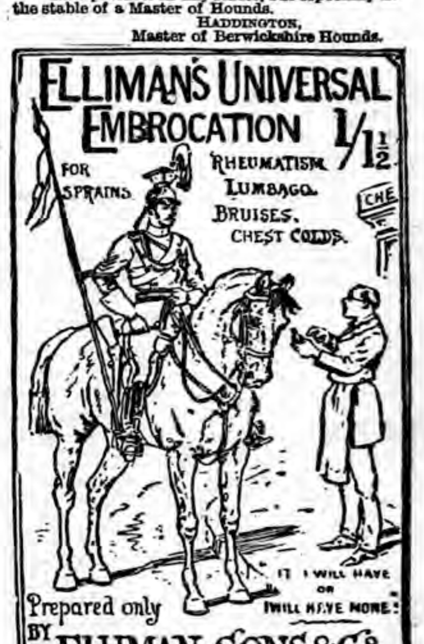
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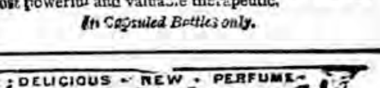
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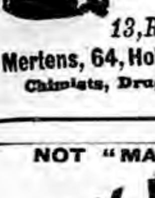


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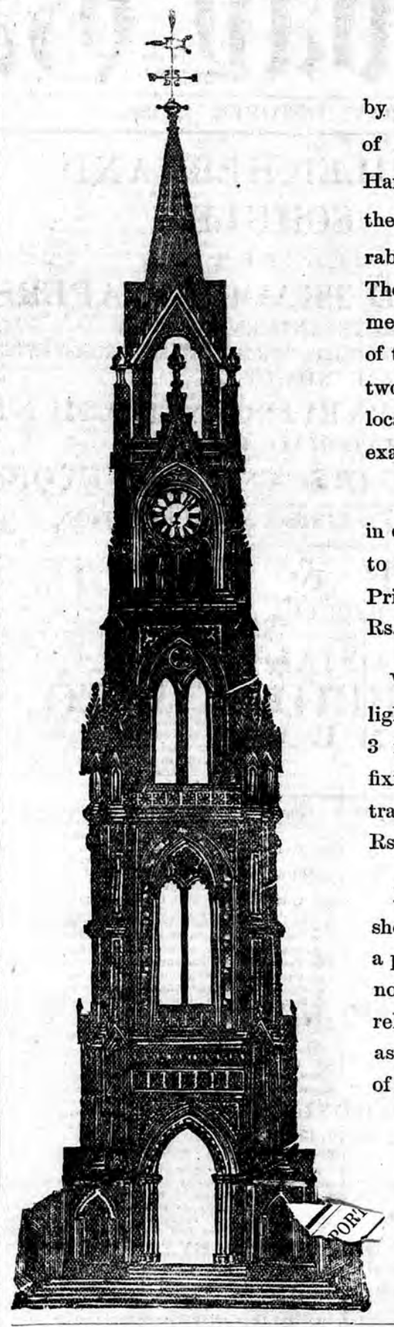
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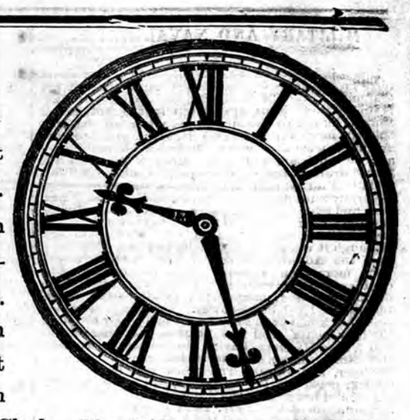
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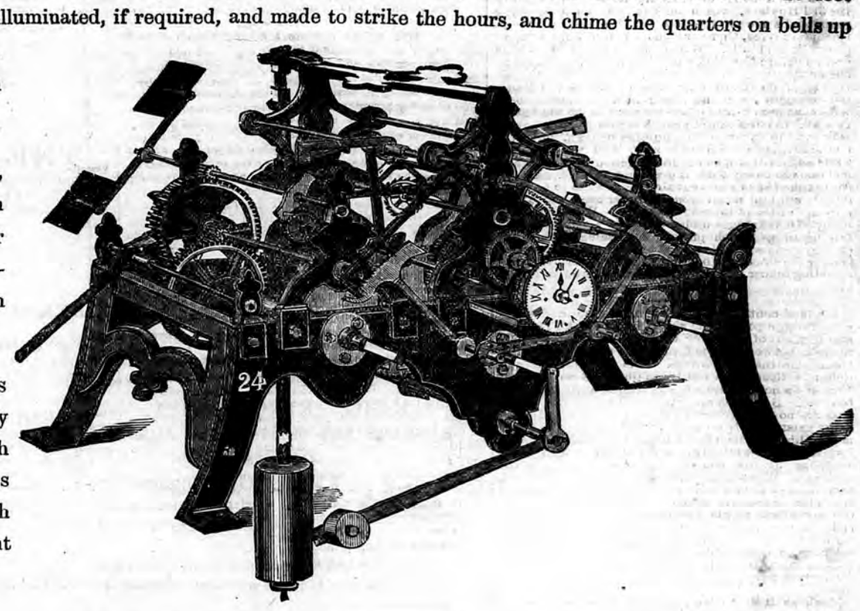


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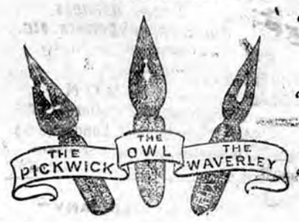
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